

D-8149-C 768

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8149-C768

SUBJECT:

Luo Min Lin Wan

[illegible]

844 C 768
21 6 11

"C"

Misc. 232/41.

West Hongkew
June 20th,

41

2

Attempted forced sale of Pro Wang Ching Wei
Newspaper at 820 Tiendong Road.

Sir,

At 1.30 p.m. 20-6-41 Nyien Teh Peih (李德培), Woo
Wei Tsung (吳偉東) and Tsung Ih Wing (譚一氏),
representatives of the Kuo Ming Hsing Wen came to
the station and requested the release of the suspect,
Doong Gung Pao, residing at No. 14 Yoong Nien Lee,
Ford Lane, age 18, native of Wusih, S/newspaper boy.

The D.D.O. was communicated with in connection
with the above, when at 3.15 p.m. through instructions
from the D.C. (Crime) the suspect was released.

for Kennedy
21. 6. 41.
Sen. Det.

[Signature]
D. S.

D.D.O. "C".

DC. Sp'l. Rf.

21
MIB
19/5/46
hwp.

RECEIVED
S. B. P. L. S. F.
No. 9. A. D. 1941
June 19th, 1941

"C"

Misc. 232/41

West Hongkew

June 19th,

41

1

Attempted forced sale of Pro Wang Ching Wei
Newspaper at 820 Tiendong Road.

Sir,

At 8.45 a.m. 19-6-41, C.P.C. 930 brought to the station the compt. Tsang Ih Ming (張逸民) rice shop manager at 829 Tiendong Road, the Quei Tai Mien Dien, and the suspect, Doeng Gung Pae (董松堂), 18, Wushih, & newspaper boy residing at No. 14 Yeong Nien Lee, Ford Lane, whom he had arrested on Tiendong Road near North Fokien Road.

Enquiries conducted by C.D.S. 176 and the undersigned revealed that at about 8.40 a.m. 19-6-41 the suspect mentioned above approached the compt. and attempted to sell him the Kee Ming Hsing Wan Newspaper which he had already for three days left in the compt's shop against latter's protest, and to-day (19-6-41) was again refused the sale. The suspect then threatened the compt. by stating that he would call the Japanese who would take action against compt. A quarrel ensued and the compt. called upon the assistance of the aforementioned C.P.C. who subsequently brought both parties to the station.

At the station the suspect when questioned stated that he had obtained the papers free of charge for distribution from one Wan Shoo Hing (溫秀行), residing at No. 14 Yeong Nien Lee, Ford Lane, the same address

INDEXED
(S.B.) RE
DATE 20/6/41
20/6

1/2

as the suspect. The offices of the Newspaper are at
No. 1926 Bubbling Well Road.

's the suspect has used threats to sell the paper,
he has been detained at the station pending further
instruction, from the D.C. (Crime).

for Kennedy
19. 6. 41.
Sen. Det.

[Signature]
D. S.

D.D.O. "C".

D.C. Sp'l. Br.

Original on Central China Daily News file
Copy for Kuo Min Daily news file

11.8149C76A
April 17, 1941

Objectionable matter appearing in pro-Manking publications

Acting on instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) appended on the attached report of April 10th, Mr. P.P. Lee (李屋), the English secretary of the Central China Daily News (中華日報), was asked to call at Headquarters.

On April 15th, Mr. Koh Wen-chi (郭文錫), the senior secretary of the paper, explained via telephone that Mr. Lee is sick and would not be able to resume duty for a few days. Mr. Koh was then given the following information:-

(1) On the early morning of April 10 the editor of his paper was asked to delete the expression "Chungking regime." The editor promised to do as requested but failed to keep his promise.

(2) On April 10 the Central Press Service of China (中央電訊社), a news agency established by the Manking Ministry of Publicity whose Shanghai Office is in the premises of the Central China Daily News, supplied to the Sin Shun Pao (新申報) a news item entitled "Demands for better treatment made by Chinese policemen of Tientsin British Concession." The circulation of this news item he was reminded was objectionable.

Mr. Koh, in reply, stated that he would ask the editors of his paper and the Central Press Service of China to act as advised by the Police and to exercise greater care in future.

On April 16 Hoo Fung (胡峰), Chief of the

External Affairs Section of the Kuo Min Daily News
(國新報), was called to Headquarters and questioned
as to why the editor of his paper had failed to observe
the instructions of Police censors to delete an
expression "Chungking regime" after promising to do
as requested.

In reply, Mr. Soe expressed regret and
promised to convey the warning to the editor of his
paper, so that more care would be exercised in future.

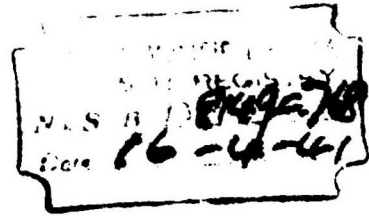
X Original on Central China Daily News file
X Copy for Kuo Min Daily News file

April 10, 1941.

12849C-768
18-4-4

Central China Daily News and Kuo Min Daily News fail
to make certain deletions as ordered by Police censors

In connection with the deletion of an
expression "Chungking regime" from a Nanking telegram
concerning the bombing of two cinemas in Nanking on
April 2 and 3 as per attached report, perusal of to-day's
issue of the Central China Daily News and the Kuo Min
Daily News show that this term was published despite
the fact that they had promised to make the deletion
when communicated with by the Police censors in the
early hours of the morning of April 10.



Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F. 20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.

(Signature)  Soo Feng
of behalf of Editor
of Kuo Min Daily News

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date: March 31, 1941.

Subject: Kuo Min Daily News - Further application for re-registration

Made by: D.S.I. Nancarrow Forwarded by: C.D.I. Tabrum

Reference attached report of February 28, 1941, Kyih Zau-tseng (吉兆徵), the registered editor of the Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), was called to and attended Headquarters on March 12 when he was informed that in view of the change of proprietorship of the paper, re-registration must be made with the Police. He was given the attached registration form which was not returned to this office until March 24 by one Soo Feng (蘇峰), head of the External Affairs Section of the General Office of the paper.

The attached application gives Li Shih-chun (李士群) as proprietor with one Huang Chin-tsai (黃進才) as editor and publisher.

Huang Chin-tsai, native of Kiangsu, aged 32, is a member of the Boundary Affairs Committee of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking regime and is concurrently secretary to Li Shih-chun, the proprietor.

The Kuo Min Daily News bears the following history:-

22.3.40. First issue appeared.

6.5.40. Certificate withdrawn for publishing objectionable matter on May 1 and 3, 1940, and sale of the paper proscribed within the Settlement.

21.5.40. Proscription removed and certificate returned to publisher on voluntary completion of a bond of good behaviour by the publisher and a letter of apology from the editor.

Registry.
Prepare &
certificate
please
M/4

Minister of
Police
Nanking
M/4



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

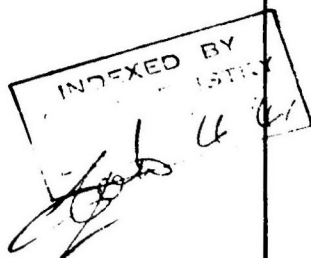
Made by Forwarded by.....

- 28.6.40. Editor Moh Shih-ying shot
dead in Fokien Road.
- 14.7.40. Re-registered with one Kyih
Zau-tseng as editor.
- 20.9.40. Warned for using objectionable
term in September 18th issue.
- 19.1.41. Editorial and printing offices
removed to House 1926 Bubbling Well
Road, O.O.L.
- 7.2.41. Voluntarily suspended
publication to undergo re-organization.
- 28.2.41. Resumed publication under
new management.

Certificate No.C. 768 issued in the name of
Kyih Zau-tseng has been returned and is attached
together with the application for re-registration.

A. C. (Special Branch)
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



Registration No. 58

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.



Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Kuo Min Sin Wan (國民新聞)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office

1926 B'well Rd., O.O.L.

Tel. 21672

Printing Office

- do -

Tel. 22976

Sales Agency

303 Honan Road

Tel. 90812

Name and address of proprietor

Li Shih-chun, 76 Jessfield Road

Name and address of publisher

Huang Chin-tsai, 76 Jessfield Rd.
(Tel. 22812)

Name and address of Chief Editor

- do -

Character and language of publication

Daily in Chinese

(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Object of publication

News reporting, promotion of culture and social education and elevation of people's knowledge.

Date of first issue

March 22, 1940 (Reorganized and enlarged on Feb. 28, 1941)

Circulation

15,000 - 25,000 copies daily

Capital and source of income

Capital \$2,000,000.

Sales and

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

advertisements as source of income.

Where registered

S.M. Police Registration Certificate No. C.768

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

*Certificate
to
Huang Chin-tsai*

Date

March 23, 1941.

(Signature)

Huang Chin-tsai

Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

[Signature]
Pass. to D.C.

Approved

[Signature]
Officer i/c S. S.

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

KUO MIN DAILY NEWS



has been registered on August 26, 1940

and this certificate of registration No. C.768 is issued accordingly, to

Kyih Zau-tseng..., the registered Editor. This Certificate

is not transferable.

R. D. Burke D.C.
for Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十一日)

國民新聞 已於民國廿九年八月十號

在本處登記茲給第C字七六八號

登記證為憑此證給予

總編輯吉兆徵

不得轉讓

副警務處長 姚克印

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 國民新報 Kou Min Sen Wen
(中文, 西文)
2. 國籍 中國
3. 編輯部地址 靜安寺路一九二六號 電話 21672 22976
4. 印刷部地址 同上 電話 同上
5. 總經售地址 河南路三〇三號 電話 90812
6. 主辦人姓名 李士君 住址 柳司非的路76號
7. 出版人姓名 黃敬齋 住址 同上
8. 總編輯姓名 黃敬齋 住址 同上
9. 刊物性質及用何種文字 日報
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
10. 出版目的 報導新聞, 宣揚文化, 促進社會, 提高民智.
11. 創刊日期 報刊於民國二十九年三月二十日, 本年二月十八日改組擴充, 日出版兩大張.
12. 銷數 日銷 1500—2500
13. 資本及收入來源 資本二百萬元, 全係商股, 另有廣告收入, 足以自給.
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
14. 何處登記 公共租界警務處登記証 (字七九八號)
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)



簽名蓋章

黃敬齋

日期

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

S. B. REGISTRAR

No. S. B. D. 8149-1941

Date

Subject (in full)..... Kuo Min Daily News - Request for Police protection

Made by..... D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by..... Supt. Mason

On the afternoon of February 26, Mr. Soo Foong (蘇峰), Chief of the External Affairs Section of the Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), called at this office and handed in the attached letter which is forwarded for information.

D.C. (Divisions)



1-27

A. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. V.

Spec 1/2 Control.
Your information
& return.

Police are already
an outly regular at
this office & believe.

Divisional Officer,
"A" Division, 27/2/41

D. C. (DIVISIONS)
Information.

27/2/41



9. Std.
20B 27/2/41

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/2/41

Jan

Translation of a letter addressed to the Commissioner
of the S.M.P. by the Kuo Min Daily News (國氏新聞) :-

February 26, 1941.

To the Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

Our reorganization having been completed, this paper will appear in enlarged form with effect from February 28, 1941, and will publish two sheets every day. From that date, copies of this paper will be distributed by the branch office at No. 303 Hankow Road (corner of Honan Road) which is under your jurisdiction.

Lest undesirable elements should attempt to create disturbances, I hope you will detail policemen for our protection. I am sending Mr. Soo Foong (蘇峰), Chief of the External Affairs Section of this paper, to make arrangements with you.

Li Shih-chun (李士群),
General Manager.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Feb 28 1941

Subject Kuo Min Daily News - History

Made by D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by Supt. Mason

The Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), a Chinese language daily in tabloid form, whose first issue appeared on March 22, 1940, was originally published and edited by the late Moh Shih-ying (蔣廷黻), the Shanghai deputy of the Ministry of Publicity of the Nanking Government. As it had no printing plant, the type-setting was done at the Central China Daily News (中法日報), Wang Ching-wei's mouthpiece in Shanghai, while the printing was done at the office of the Bing Pao (平報), another pro-Nanking daily. Owing to poor circulation, copies of the Kuo Min Daily News were given out gratis to all subscribers of the Central China Daily News.

After the murder of Moh Shih-ying on Fokien Road on June 28, 1940, a Formosan named Liu Nan-au (劉納鷗) alias Liu Tsan-poo (劉燦波) took over his post.

On September 3 last year, Liu was fatally shot whilst descending the stairs of the King Hwa Restaurant (京華酒家) at 221 Foochow Road.

Since then Woo Ling-chi (伍慶趾), the registered publisher, has taken over the management of the paper and employed one Kyih Zau-tseng (吉兆徵), a local journalist, as editor.

At the beginning of this year Li Shih-chun (李璠) assumed the proprietorship of the paper. As the monthly donation granted to the paper by the Ministry of Publicity is insufficient, Li undertook full responsibility for the expenses of the paper. He removed the editorial office to house No. 1926 Bubbling Well Road, C.O.L., the former site

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

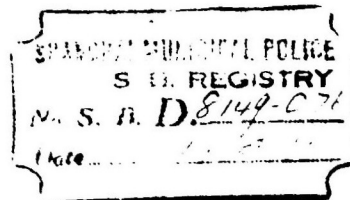
of the Hillman Gambling Den owned and operated by Li. He also succeeded in removing into Shanghai from Hangchow the machinery belonging to the Tung Nan Jih Pao (South-Eastern Daily News 東南日報) for use by the Kuo Min Daily News and this paper resumed publication in eight-page form to-day, February 28.

Li appointed himself as General Manager, with Woo Ling-chi as Assistant Manager, Wang Chi-loo (王季魯) as Business Manager and Kyih Zau-tseng as editor.

Li is the Minister of Police of the Nanking Government; he is concurrently Commissioner of the Political Police Bureau at Nanking with a branch office in Shanghai, and Chief of the Special Service Headquarters at No.76 Jessfield Road.


D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.

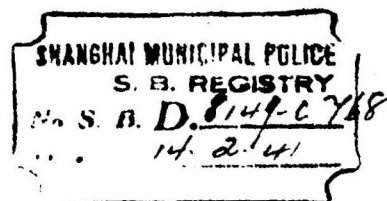
(Signature)

A handwritten signature in ink, likely belonging to the Editor of Kuo Min Daily News.

Editor of Kuo Min Daily News



Chopped: Kuo Min Daily News Despatching
Office



Translation of letter to Council from
the "National News".

Dated 6th February, 1941.

Address: No. 1926 Bubbling Well Rd.

"National News" expanding.

From to-day we expand the scope of our organization and
remove to No. 1926, Bubbling Well Road. We have decided to
increase our daily issue to two sheets from 28th February.
Please take note and place this on record.

(Chopped) "National News"

(Note: Received for translation late p.m. 7th February, 1941.)

Chopped



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
Feb 11 1941
D. S. I. D. 1149100-1768
12.2.41

Subject (in full)..... Kuo Min Daily News - Temporary suspension
publication

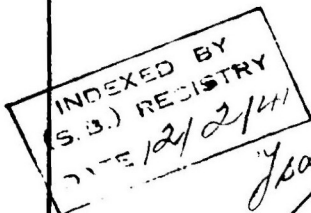
Made by..... D.S.I. Young Forwarded by..... Supt. Mason

Reference attached, Kyih Zau-tseung (吉兆徵),
chief editor, was called to this office on February 10,
1941, when he stated the paper had suspended publication
of February 7 and would resume on February 28 when
re-organization had been effected.



P. A. Young
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



Kuo Min Daily News (advertisement) :-

"KUO MIN DAILY NEWS" TO CEASE PUBLICATION TEMPORARILY

5.5.
informed
and apprised
I cc.

Notice is hereby given that the "Kuo Min Daily News" will cease publication temporarily as from February 7 for the purpose of preparation for the enlargement of the paper into two sheets. A notice will appear in the advertisement column of the leading newspapers in Nanking and Shanghai as soon as this paper resumes publication.

**REFERRED TO
POLICE FORCE** *AK*

FEB 8 - 1941

Translation of letter to Council from
the "National News".

Dated 8th February, 1941.

Address: No.1923 Bubbling Well Rd.

"National News" expanding.

From to-day we expand the scope of our organization and
remove to No.1923, Bubbling Well Road. We have decided to
increase our daily issue to two sheets from 18th February.
Please take note and place this on record.

(Choppe) "National News"

(Note: Received for translation late p.m. 7th February, 1941.)

Translation of letter to Council from
the "National News".

Dated 6th February, 1941.

Address: No.1926 Bubbling Well Rd.

"National News" expanding.

From to-day we expand the scope of our organization and
remove to No.1926, Bubbling Well Road. We have decided to
increase our daily issue to two sheets from 25th February.
Please take note and place this on record.

(Chopped) "National News"

(Note: Received for translation late p.m. 7th February, 1941.)

Collins



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 5, SPECIAL
S. J. R. C. STHY
Date S. B. D. 2/1/41
File

Subject. Kuo Min Daily News - Removal of editorial and printing offices

Made by D.S. Pharazyn Forwarded by Supt. Mason

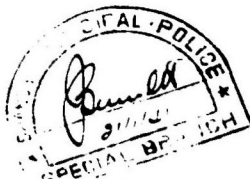
The editorial and printing offices of the Kuo Min Daily News (国民新闻), a pro-Wang Ching-wei paper in Chinese, were removed on January 19, 1941, to House 1926 Bubbling Well Road near Tifeng Road, O.O.L., the former site of the Hillman Gambling House (喜临门).

Copy to S.O. A
Place 2 copies

The sales and advertising offices are still located at House 303 Honan Road.

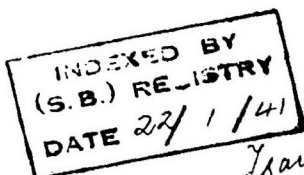
Sent
2/1

In the past the printing of the paper had been undertaken by the Central China Daily News (中央日报), 303 Honan Road, and the reason for removal is that the Kuo Min Daily News will undertake its own printing in larger premises with a view to enlarging the size of the paper - possibly two sheets instead of one. Previously the Kuo Min Daily News has been given gratis to anyone purchasing a copy of the Central China Daily News and this practice may be discontinued with the enlargement of the paper.



A. C. (Special Branch).

[Signature]
D. S.



[Signature]

January 21, 1941

Supt. Mason

Sir,

The Offices of the "Kuo Min Daily News" at 303 Honan Road, according to information obtained at the premises upon our visit at 1²⁰ am, even date, have removed to outside of Settlement limits in the Western area.

The current issue of the "Bing Pao" was censured in lieu of the transferred "Kuo Min Daily News".

A. S. V. Mischenko.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch

No. S. B. D. 844-C748

Date Sept 24 1940

Subject (in full)..... Kuo Min Daily News - Use of objectionable expressions

Made by D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by Supt. Mason

In the issue of September 18th, 1940, was used the expression "bastardly Chungking Government."

In accordance with instructions of D. C. (Special Branch), the editor, Kyih Zau-tseng (吉兆徵), was called to this office on 20.9.40 when he was interviewed by Supt. Mason, P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch), and after being ~~repeated~~ ^{warned} for the use of the term, he gave an undertaking not to use such epithets in future and also to submit all doubtful adjectives to this office prior to employing them.

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information

R. D. Young
D. C. (Sp. Br.)



D. C. (Special Branch).

R. D. Young
D. S. I.

Si this paper is now included on the censorship list. The 24/9.

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 24/9/40
Ysai

September 18, 1940

Afternoon Translation

Kuo Min Daily News (Editorial) :-

THE SEPTEMBER 18 INCIDENT AND THE "WAR OF RESISTANCE"

The so-called "war of resistance" started in the form of the July 7 Incident. However, after an honest analysis of outstanding questions between China and Japan, one comes to the conclusion that this war was actually started at the time of the September 18 Incident. If we fail utterly to understand this point, then the many question between China and Japan will never be properly settled, with a danger of more such questions arising.

The principal cause of the September 18 Incident was the misunderstanding prevailing between China and Japan. During the period from the September 18 Incident to the Shanghai Armistice, the measures of settlement reached by the authorities of the two countries were self-deceiving measures. China was not sincerely finding a way to permanent peace; she merely made a compromise when she signed the Shanghai Armistice Agreement for she was depending upon the League of Nations.

In dealing with the case between China and Japan, the League merely protracted a settlement. This proved fatal for this protraction led to deeper misunderstandings and more disputes between China and Japan.

The present war, which has lasted more than three years, broke out on July 7. Territories have been lost, people have been killed in battle and the economic situation is almost on the verge of collapse. Now this ruthless war is still about to be carried on. It is obvious that the Chungking Government is near its end. It is still hoping that Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia will render assistance. However, people with a knowledge of international politics will realize that Britain and the United States are already on the decline and are even unable to protect themselves. They are not in a position to give concrete and actual assistance to the hapless Chungking Government. Even if they are still powerful like Soviet Russia, will they be willing to work sincerely for the benefit of China? As a matter of fact, the Chungking Government has realized all this long ago. In order to maintain its political rule, it has to make the people suffer. Those who have met with misfortune are the innocent people sacrificed in the war. These who are not sacrificed are the good Chinese people living in the districts under the administration of the Chungking Government.

People of intelligence, if you want to see China rejuvenated and developed, please study sincerely the questions outstanding between China and Japan so that a permanent solution may be found. If you have any pity for the people living in districts under the administration of the Chungking Government, please remember the Chungking Government.

NO FOREIGN PRESS TO BE ADMITTED TO THE INTERVIEW
OF CHINESE JOURNALISTS

CONFIDENTIAL
NO FOREIGN PRESS TO BE ADMITTED TO THE INTERVIEW
OF CHINESE JOURNALISTS
CONFIDENTIAL

Afternoon Translation

THE TROUBLE IN THE LONE BATTALION CAMP

camp was still on duty. The White Russian guards of the 31st were on duty in half-hour shifts around the camp. Searchlights were installed at midnight September 18 and were turned on once. The light could reach places several tens of feet away.

Chinese-American Daily News, Sin Wan Pao, Shen Pao, National

~~THE TROOPERS OF THE FRENCH DISCREPANT CASE~~

[illegible]

not published any report about the incident. **Additional**

French students and
the 1960s

be found, it would pay and give the company

am Page 100-101, 102-103, 104-105, 106-107, 108-109, 110-111, 112-113, 114-115, 116-117, 118-119, 120-121, 122-123, 124-125, 126-127, 128-129, 130-131, 132-133, 134-135, 136-137, 138-139, 140-141, 142-143, 144-145, 146-147, 148-149, 150-151, 152-153, 154-155, 156-157, 158-159, 160-161, 162-163, 164-165, 166-167, 168-169, 170-171, 172-173, 174-175, 176-177, 178-179, 180-181, 182-183, 184-185, 186-187, 188-189, 190-191, 192-193, 194-195, 196-197, 198-199, 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 238-239, 240-241, 242-243, 244-245, 246-247, 248-249, 250-251, 252-253, 254-255, 256-257, 258-259, 260-261, 262-263, 264-265, 266-267, 268-269, 270-271, 272-273, 274-275, 276-277, 278-279, 280-281, 282-283, 284-285, 286-287, 288-289, 290-291, 292-293, 294-295, 296-297, 298-299, 300-301, 302-303, 304-305, 306-307, 308-309, 310-311, 312-313, 314-315, 316-317, 318-319, 320-321, 322-323, 324-325, 326-327, 328-329, 330-331, 332-333, 334-335, 336-337, 338-339, 340-341, 342-343, 344-345, 346-347, 348-349, 350-351, 352-353, 354-355, 356-357, 358-359, 360-361, 362-363, 364-365, 366-367, 368-369, 370-371, 372-373, 374-375, 376-377, 378-379, 380-381, 382-383, 384-385, 386-387, 388-389, 390-391, 392-393, 394-395, 396-397, 398-399, 400-401, 402-403, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-451, 452-453, 454-455, 456-457, 458-459, 460-461, 462-463, 464-465, 466-467, 468-469, 470-471, 472-473, 474-475, 476-477, 478-479, 480-481, 482-483, 484-485, 486-487, 488-489, 490-491, 492-493, 494-495, 496-497, 498-499, 500-501, 502-503, 504-505, 506-507, 508-509, 510-511, 512-513, 514-515, 516-517, 518-519, 520-521, 522-523, 524-525, 526-527, 528-529, 530-531, 532-533, 534-535, 536-537, 538-539, 540-541, 542-543, 544-545, 546-547, 548-549, 550-551, 552-553, 554-555, 556-557, 558-559, 560-561, 562-563, 564-565, 566-567, 568-569, 570-571, 572-573, 574-575, 576-577, 578-579, 580-581, 582-583, 584-585, 586-587, 588-589, 590-591, 592-593, 594-595, 596-597, 598-599, 600-601, 602-603, 604-605, 606-607, 608-609, 610-611, 612-613, 614-615, 616-617, 618-619, 620-621, 622-623, 624-625, 626-627, 628-629, 630-631, 632-633, 634-635, 636-637, 638-639, 640-641, 642-643, 644-645, 646-647, 648-649, 650-651, 652-653, 654-655, 656-657, 658-659, 660-661, 662-663, 664-665, 666-667, 668-669, 670-671, 672-673, 674-675, 676-677, 678-679, 680-681, 682-683, 684-685, 686-687, 688-689, 690-691, 692-693, 694-695, 696-697, 698-699, 700-701, 702-703, 704-705, 706-707, 708-709, 710-711, 712-713, 714-715, 716-717, 718-719, 720-721, 722-723, 724-725, 726-727, 728-729, 730-731, 732-733, 734-735, 736-737, 738-739, 740-741, 742-743, 744-745, 746-747, 748-749, 750-751, 752-753, 754-755, 756-757, 758-759, 760-761, 762-763, 764-765, 766-767, 768-769, 770-771, 772-773, 774-775, 776-777, 778-779, 780-781, 782-783, 784-785, 786-787, 788-789, 790-791, 792-793, 794-795, 796-797, 798-799, 800-801, 802-803, 804-805, 806-807, 808-809, 810-811, 812-813, 814-815, 816-817, 818-819, 820-821, 822-823, 824-825, 826-827, 828-829, 830-831, 832-833, 834-835, 836-837, 838-839, 840-841, 842-843, 844-845, 846-847, 848-849, 850-851, 852-853, 854-855, 856-857, 858-859, 860-861, 862-863, 864-865, 866-867, 868-869, 870-871, 872-873, 874-875, 876-877, 878-879, 880-881, 882-883, 884-885, 886-887, 888-889, 890-891, 892-893, 894-895, 896-897, 898-899, 900-901, 902-903, 904-905, 906-907, 908-909, 910-911, 912-913, 914-915, 916-917, 918-919, 920-921, 922-923, 924-925, 926-927, 928-929, 930-931, 932-933, 934-935, 936-937, 938-939, 940-941, 942-943, 944-945, 946-947, 948-949, 950-951, 952-953, 954-955, 956-957, 958-959, 960-961, 962-963, 964-965, 966-967, 968-969, 970-971, 972-973, 974-975, 976-977, 978-979, 980-981, 982-983, 984-985, 986-987, 988-989, 990-991, 992-993, 994-995, 996-997, 998-999, 1000-1001, 1002-1003, 1004-1005, 1006-100

~~ORIGINAL PUBLIC REFUSE TO SIGNATURE OF LAWYER DISCLOSES~~
~~THEIR OWNERS NAMES~~

On September 10, some 300 employees and workers of the Hsu Chung Tiao Chinese medicine shop (大中華藥行) on Avenue Road and its 13 branch shops submitted demands to the management for an increase in wages, owing to the high cost of living.

DC Sp Branch.

849-768

P.I.R. 204/40

SEARCH

2 and Final

33-9-41
to
33-9-41

General Inquiries

Between dates stated detectives attached to Crime Branch Headquarters have continued enquiries into this offence, with a view to, if possible obtaining some useful information that might assist in bringing this case to a successful conclusion, but to date without result.

At 8 p.m. 30.7.40 members of the Japanese Gendarmerie accompanied by a prisoner Moo Soo Jing (吳壽勤) alias Moo Koh (定國) called at Crime Branch Headquarters and requested assistance to conduct raids at the Yeu Foo Sze (玉佛寺) Temple, 280 Fennag Road and 301 Route Prelupt French Concession for the purpose of effecting the arrest of persons alleged to be concerned in the murder of one Koh Sze Ying (何時英) vide P.I.R. 2040/40 Louisa, who was the proprietor of the newspaper to which this letter was sent.

As result of the assistance rendered one named Chung Moo Sim (陳美山) was arrested also arms and ammunition was seized (See C.I. Misc. 202/40).

These prisoners on interrogation, although admitting being members of an anti-Japanese Terrorist Group denied being concerned in either the death of

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 24/9/40

of Moh Sze Ying or the sending of this letter.

In view of the foregoing and such times as some further definite information is forthcoming the undersigned respectfully suggests that this case be subject to classification.

CH. [Signature] CH. [Signature]
[Signature] CH. [Signature]

John [Signature]
D. I.

September 18, 1940

Afternoon Translation

Chinese-American Daily News, Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao and National Herald :-

THE TROUBLE IN THE LONE BATTALION CAMP

In connection with the trouble which occurred in the Lone Battalion camp on September 14, the negotiations have ended in a deadlock. Demands for the removal of the barricades and the restoration of the Battalion to freedom have been submitted, but whether they will be accepted or not will depend upon the attitude of the S.M.C. In order to find some way to settle the trouble, it is learned that discussions will be held at the meeting of the S.M.C. to-day. It is hoped that a fair settlement of the trouble will be found at this meeting.

The strict barricading of the Lone Battalion camp was still on yesterday. The White Russian guards of the S.V.C. were on duty for half-hour shifts around the camp. Searchlights were installed at midnight September 16 and were turned on then. The light could reach places several tens of feet away.

Reinforcements have been sent by the S.M.C. to the S.V.C. guarding the Lone Battalion camp. A tense situation still existed around the place and communications between the Lone Battalion and the outside world were still interrupted. All articles sent to the camp were prevented by the White Russian guards from being taken into the camp; even the purchasing of vegetables by the Lone Battalion was prohibited. Thus, the officers and soldiers interned in the camp have been eating dry rice only for their meals.

Chinese-American Daily News, Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, National Herald :-

THE TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH INTERNMENT CAMP

Trouble occurred between the Chinese soldiers in the Internment Camp on Route 10 and the French and American soldiers. A machine gun was turned on the interned men and several soldiers were killed and about 20 were wounded. One of the Chinese, the chief representative of the men, was arrested by the French Police. The French Police also arrested several Chinese and subjected them to their injuries.

The authorities of the French Consulate have not published any report about the incident. Additional French guards were stationed around the camp. Owing to the situation of the incident, the Chinese representatives of the incident are being treated.

Shun Pao, Chinese-American Daily News, National Herald :-

GENERAL PUBLIC REFUSE TO INCREASE IN WAGES OF THE HAU CHUNG TAO CHINESE MEDICINE SHOP

On September 10, some 380 employees and workers of the Hau Chung Tao Chinese medicine shop (何中道藥店) on Avenue Road and its 13 branch shops submitted demands to the management for an increase in wages, owing to the high cost of living.

FM: 1

S. I. R. A. M. M. J.

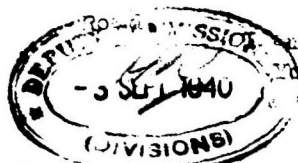
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 3rd, 1940.
To: [illegible]

Sir,

Two .303 L. Cartridges
No. 467 & 470, issued to [illegible]
[illegible] for application of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
men, were transferred to-day to
Central Station [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible] Sir,
Your obedient servant
N. Schultzeff
Sub/Inst.

S. I. R. A. M. M. J.

Sir,

Forwarded.
not [illegible] but [illegible].
The [illegible] has arranged to
transfer to [illegible] of 2 Cartridges

FILE

C. J. Ball
Mastermaster.

MEMO. 1. 9. 40.

Inspector,
(Army).

If in order, please
arrange transfer of
pistol.



G. I. Solntseff

as above

E. J. Bull.
PM
2/9/40

D. C. (Divisions).

Daily News
Translation of a letter received from the
Kuo Min ~~News Agency~~ requesting re-issue of
of firearms to Chinese police watchmen in their employ

August 30 1940. *49.40*

To Police Department,
S.M.C.

Sirs.

On August 8, 1940, the offices of this *paper* news agency
were removed from No. 436 Foochow Road, Louza District, to
No. 303 Honan Road, Central District. Owing to the removal
from one district to another, the service pistols of the
two Chinese police watchmen in our employ named Lee Kwong
and Wong Yeu Zai were returned to the Louza Police Station.
A letter was then addressed to the Central Station on
August 9 requesting the issue of firearms to the two
watchmen who are now performing duties at our new address
unarmed, but ~~this request has not been complied with~~
~~and no firearms have been issued~~ although three
weeks have elapsed. Please instruct the Central Station
to issue firearms to our watchmen as early as possible.

Daily News
Kuo Min ~~News Agency~~.

D.L. (Division)

Referred to you please.

Recd. 1. 30/8.

Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.


(Signature)

Editor

5-9-40
Kuo Min Daily News (Editorial) :-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
N. S. B. D. 706
5-9-40

**"Thorough Clearance of Desperadoes of Blue Shirt Society
Hiding in Foreign Settlements"**

FILE
The peace movement is making good progress, while the conference to arrange a readjustment of relations between China and Japan has come to a satisfactory conclusion. One man in Chungking has not yet awakened from his dream of the war of resistance and is instigating his "eagles, dogs, teeth and claws" --- desperadoes of the Blue Shirt Society--- to make use of the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai as their headquarters from which to start operations to obstruct the peace movement and to slaughter patriots engaged in the peace movement.

A little more than two months ago, Moh Shih-ying (莫時英), the former general manager of this paper, was assassinated by Chungking desperadoes. During this short period, three comrades of the peace movement, namely, Huang Sz-ching (黃世清), Mau Yu-fong (毛裕豐) and Chen Kuo-liang (陳國良), have been assassinated by the Chungking regime. At 2.10 P.M. September 3, Liu Na-au (劉納猷), the present general manager of this paper, was shot at and fatally wounded by desperadoes of the Blue Shirt Society at the King Hwa Restaurant (王華酒家) on Foochow Road in the International Settlement.

Since its appearance, this paper has published 150 issues. Now, general manager Moh and general manager Liu have been assassinated by the Chungking desperadoes within a period of 60 days. It is a great loss to this paper and to Chinese cultural circles, as well.

Members of this paper are daily remaining in the Settlement area although it gives them no protection; they are not afraid of the reckless and inhuman acts of assassination committed by the desperadoes of the Chungking party. We are confident that the peace movement under the leadership of Chairman Wang Ching-wei is the only way to save China and East Asia and we have sworn to walk in the bloody steps of the martyrs for the sake of peace and the reconstruction of the nation.

The spots where general managers Moh and Liu were assassinated are located on Foochow Road, that is to say, in the former sector of the British Defence Force and in "B" sector at present taken over by the S.V.C. The assassinations of Moh and Liu tend to show the inadequate strength of the British Defence Force in the past and of the force of the S.V.C. at present.

We demand that the National Government immediately send troops to take over the defence zone in question so as to assure the safety of the residents. As to the desperadoes of the Blue Shirt Society who are hiding in the Foreign Settlements, every effort should be made to suppress them so as to remove the obstacles to the peace movement.

The Settlement authorities have not yet effected the arrest of the desperadoes responsible for the assassination of Moh Shih-ying, the former general manager of this paper. Now, the present manager of this paper, Liu Na-au, has been shot at and fatally wounded by the desperadoes of the Blue Shirt Society. We demand that the Settlement authorities should take immediate measures to suppress the desperadoes and to ensure the safety of the residents. We also demand that the Government should be requested to lodge a strong protest and to demand the arrest of the murderers within a time limit.

August 29, 1940.

Afternoon

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8149-C768

Date Translation 9.40

Kuo Min Daily News :-

STATEMENT ON FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS BY VICE-MINISTER OF POLICE

Li Shih-chung (李士群), Vice-Minister of Police, made the following statement on the question of the Foreign Settlements to a reporter of the Central Press Service at Nanking yesterday:-

"Of late, more acts of violence have taken place in the Foreign Settlements. With the Foreign Settlements as their base, terroristic elements have emerged to create disturbances in all directions. The districts bordering the Foreign Settlements are also affected. Such a state of affairs is deeply deplored by all law-abiding Chinese and foreigners. Such acts of violence must be stopped.

"In my opinion, the fundamental cause of these unfortunate occurrences is the unreasonable existence of the Foreign Settlements system. I firmly believe that the demand of the Chinese Government for the recovery of the Foreign Settlements will be understood by the countries concerned, because recovery will be the best means to improve the relations between China and third party nations and to assure the protection of the foreign residents. For the improvement of peace and good order in the Foreign Settlements during the present period of transition, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements should recognize the actual conditions now prevailing, that is to say, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements should recognize that the districts around the Foreign Settlements are under the influence of the Nanking Government under Wang Ching-wei and that co-operation with the Nanking Government will conduce to the better maintenance of peace and good order in the Foreign Settlements.

"On the eve of the Northern Expedition, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements conspired with local warlords and were hostile towards the then National Government. The general public still remember the great disruption of peace and good order in the Foreign Settlements at that time. It was eventually with the co-operation of the then National Government that peace and good order was restored. Now the Chungking Government has become local warlords. Under the direction of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the Nanking Government has been re-organized and has returned to the Capital, yet the authorities of the Foreign Settlements have forgotten the historical lesson which they had learnt on the eve of the Northern Expedition.

"All the acts of violence occurring in the Foreign Settlements, such as kidnappings, robberies and murders for personal vengeance, are by-products of political terrorism; they are become possible because the foundations of peace and good order in the Foreign Settlements have been damaged by political terrorism.

"The only way to suppress political terrorism is for the authorities of the Foreign Settlements to change their attitude by giving up their conspiracy with the Chungking warlords and co-operating with the Nanking Government. After suffering from the bitter lesson of actualities, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements seem to have awakened to the necessity of co-operation with the Nanking Government. When this preliminary step has been taken, we shall willingly discuss concrete measures of co-operation with them.

P.T.O.

August 27, 1941.

Afternoon Translation.

"In my opinion, there are too many police units in the Foreign Settlements; furthermore, these police units lack connection with one another. Under the circumstances, one can hardly expect them to be perfect or sound. A united police unit should be formed by the Settlement Police authorities, the Chinese Police authorities and the Japanese Military Police. Simultaneous action can then be taken and the violent elements will have no chance to take advantage of the situation, while it will be of great value in the suppression of kidnapping and robberies.

"As regards the foreign defence forces, they should all be withdrawn because the presence of these defence forces constitutes the greatest obstacle to the enforcement of united police action, as may be proved by the infiltration of terroristic and traitorous elements of the Chungking regime into the American Defence Sector to carry out their intrigues. The British Defence Force in Shanghai has been withdrawn and I hope that the other defence forces will follow Britain's example."

(Translator's note:- This article also appears in to-day's issue of the "Central China Daily News," but with the following sentence deleted:- "On the eve of the Northern Expedition, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements conspired with local warlords and were hostile towards the National Government.")

Chinese-American Daily News (Editorial) :-

THE POWER OF "DRAGGING"

The only way to deal with any attempt to bring about a speedy settlement of the war is to carry on a protracted war. In other words, it means "dragging." China with her vast territory and population is in a position to employ "dragging" tactics. Japan's invasion of China has "dragged" on for more than three years, and she is not in a position to move. If she is "dragged" further, she will fall. The Japanese feel this "dragging." Unless Japan awakes and abandons her aggressive actions, things will go on until she is exhausted.

Not only the Japanese militarists but all Japanese would like to see China conquered. Under the control of the militarists, the Japanese people regard armed force as might. Everybody knows that it would be harmful for Japan to continue the war. She is trying to remove her feet from the "dragging" by China, but her attempts have failed and as a result, she is thinking of remedying the situation by readjusting her civil administration, but it is doubtful whether the militarists and the radical elements can attain their aim.

Most of the bloody incidents of a political nature in history were caused by dissatisfaction of the people with their governments. The Japanese militarists are ready to reorganize their people by means of bloodshed. It is undeniable that Japan will be in great danger while the changes in civil administration are taking place. Let us wait and see how the autocratic movement of the militarists and the radical elements will develop.

In short, the "dragging" of Japan by China is a good policy. Japan will not be able to escape.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. <i>D8149C.768</i>
Date <i>1. 2. 40</i>

29-6-40 Am

Kuo Min Daily News publishes the following report as captioned:-

"General Manager of This Paper Murdered"

At 6.40 p.m. yesterday while Moh Shih-ying, general manager of this paper, was passing the vicinity of Lane 195, Fokien Road, in a ricscha on his way to Nanking Road, he was shot at by desperadoes. Moh was taken by surprise. He was wounded in the right shoulder and in the right abdomen, and collapsed. The desperadoes had already made good their escape when the post duty policemen in the vicinity rushed up to the scene.

Upon receipt of a report, a large party of detectives and policemen from Louza Police Station arrived at the scene in riot vans and an ambulance was summoned immediately to remove the wounded man to the Lester Chinese Hospital, but owing to the serious nature of his wounds and to the loss of blood, Moh died upon arrival at the hospital.

The coolie of the ricscha in which Mr. Moh was riding was wounded in the right leg.

A hawkker selling peaches at the entrance of Lane 195, Fokien Road, who saw the desperadoes doing the shooting, said:- "There were two men in the case. One held a pistol and opened fire, while the other gave directions by his side. The man who opened fire was dressed in a blue foreign-style shirt with canvass foreign-style trousers. The desperado who gave directions by his side was attired in a blue long gown. They took to their heels upon seeing that their object had been attained."

The hawkker, who is an eye-witness of the murder, was taken to the Police Station by detectives and policemen for interrogation. The wounded ricscha coolie was also taken to the Police Station after first being given treatment at the Lester Chinese Hospital. The Police are making discreet investigations in an effort to arrest the murderers.

People in various circles of life became much excited upon learning of the murder of Mr. Moh.

Mr. Moh, a native of Sz Chi (蘇志), Chekiang, age 29, was a graduate of Kwang Hwa University. When Chairman Wang Ching-wei issued the telegram advocating a peace movement, Mr. Moh was in Hongkong and immediately joined

FILE

June 29, 1940.

Morning Translation.

the movement. He came to Shanghai in autumn last year at the close of the Sixth Plenary Congress and joined the Ministry of Publicity at Nanking. He undertook the formation of this paper and most of its comments and articles were written by him. In Shanghai he undertook the work of a special deputy of the Ministry of Publicity following the return of the National Government to Nanking. He was careful and diligent in his work, but was hated by reactionary desperadoes.

On June 20, this paper received a threatening letter by post, expressing a hope that this paper would change its attitude in the work of propagating peace. The letter was taken to Louza Police Station on June 22. Since then, every day this Police Station has been detailing two policemen to the office of this paper to accord protection.

Prior to his leaving China together with the Goodwill Mission, Mr. Moh's family received a strange telephone call, warning him to sever his connection with the peace movement front at once, failing which his life would be in danger. On the very day that Mr. Moh returned to China from Japan, his family received a similar telephone call. His family advised him to be careful of his movements, but he paid no heed saying that since he had offered himself to the Kuomintang Government, he would do his best for the peace movement, and that he cared nothing for his life.

The death of Mr. Moh is not only a loss to this paper; it is a loss also to China.

Re

768



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞).
(In Chinese and English)

Nationality Chinese

Address: Editorial Office 303 Honan Road

Tel. 97040

Printing Office -do-

Tel. 97040

Name and address of proprietor Woo Ling-chi, 28 Mei Li Yuen, Great Western Rd.

Name and address of publisher -do-

Name and address of Chief Editor Kyih Zau-tseng, 51, Lane 113, Yu Yuen Rd.

Character and language of publication Daily in Chinese
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Object of publication News reporting

Date of first issue March 22, 1940.

Circulation 4,000 copies daily.

Capital and source of income China Kuomintang.

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Where registered S.M.P. Certificate No. C.768.
(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date July 14, 1940.

(Signature) Kyih Zau-tseng
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
Refusal recommended

Endorsed Mason.

P.A. to D.C.

Whelan
Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

R. D. [Signature]
D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

No. S. B. D. 849-576

C. 8, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date: Aug. 24, 1940

Subject: Kuo Min Daily News - Application for re-registration

Made by: J. D. I. Logan Forwarded by: Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for re-registration submitted to Headquarters by Kyih Zau-tseng (吉兆徵), editor of the Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), a pro-Wang Ching-wei mosquito paper in Chinese, with offices at 303 Monan Road.

Kyih Zau-tseng, native of Hangchow, age 42, joined the Kuo Min Daily News on May 23, 1940, following the termination by the S.M. Police of the proscription of the paper which followed upon the publication of objectionable articles on May 1 and 3, 1940. He worked as assistant editor but since the murder of Moh Shih-ying (穆時英), the former registered Chief Editor, in Fokien Road on 28.6.40, he has taken over the post of Chief Editor. He is also proprietor and publisher of the proposed Wan Wen News Agency (聞文通訊社), registered with the Police under No. C.804, which agency has not yet started functioning although registration was granted by the Police on June 13, 1940. Enquiries show that the news agency will still have to wait for some time before commencing to function. File D-8149 - C.804 containing previous records of Kyih Zau-tseng (flagged) is attached herewith.

Reference to the query of D.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of August 11th, 1940, Kyih Zau-tseng was called to Headquarters on July 12th and after being told that it was necessary for the paper to apply for re-registration in view of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

assassination of the former registered Editor, Moh Shih-ying, he was given by this office a blank application form. Attention of the paper in question was drawn to the matter on August 11 whereupon the management of the Kuo Min Daily News on August 12, submitted the attached application in addition to a letter bearing on the charge of a litor (translation flagged).

Certificate No.C. 768 issued in respect of the Kuo Min Daily News has also been returned to this office and is attached hereto pending instructions of D.C. (Special Branch).



D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937,

HUC HIN DAILY NEWS

has been registered on March 20th, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.768 is issued accordingly.

W. D. Forke D.C.
for Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十一日)

國民新聞

已於民國廿九年三月二十日

在本處登記茲給第C字七六八號

登記證為憑

副警務處長

姚克印

Translation of a letter dated 12.8.40. received from the
Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞社).

August 12, 1940.

To the Special Branch,

G. M. P.

Sirs,

We beg to inform you that Chi Chao-tseng (吉兆徵)
has taken over the post of the Chief Editor of this paper.

(Chopped): Kuo Min Daily News.



逕啟者：

敝社總編輯現由吉兆徵君繼任，相應函請
查照為荷。

此上

公共租界警務處政治部

國民新聞社啟



中華民國

九年

月 十 二 日

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 國民新聞 (*The Kuo Min Daily News*)
(中文, 西文)
2. 國 籍 中國
3. 編輯部地址 福州路四三六號 電話 97040
4. 印刷部地址 福州路四三六號 電話 97040
5. 主辦人姓名 伍麟趾 住址 大西路美麗園廿八號
6. 出版人姓名 伍麟趾 住址 大西路美麗園廿八號
7. 總編輯姓名 吉兆徵 住址 景園路一一三弄五一號
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 中文日刊
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 報道消息
10. 創刊日期 民國二十九年三月廿二日
11. 銷 數 每日四千餘份
12. 資本及收入來源 中國國民黨
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記 民國廿九年三月二十日在上海公共租界警務處登記登記號碼C766號
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

日期 民國廿九年七月十四日

總編輯簽名蓋章 吉兆徵



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S.I., Special Branch 8/11/40

Date August 11, 1940.

Subject (in full) Kuo Min Daily News - Removal

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Attached hereto is a letter in Chinese, together with translation, dated 7.8.40 received from the Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞社), informing this office that it was removed to 303 Honan Road on August 8, 1940.

Emroc
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Is

The Editor of this newspaper as name appears on registration papers is dead. Why has change in name of Editor not been attended to?



*Copy to
D.O. "A"
R.D.G.
12/5.*

Translation of letter dated 7.8.40, received from the
Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞社).

August 7, 1940.

To The Special Branch,

G. M. P.

Sirs,

For purpose of record, please be informed that this
paper will be removed from its present address to 303 Honan
Road near Hankow Road on August 8, 1940.

(Chopped): Kuo Min Daily News.

社聞新民國

逕啟者：

敝報社址由八月八日起遷至三馬路河南路三〇三號相應函請
貴部查照備案為荷
此上

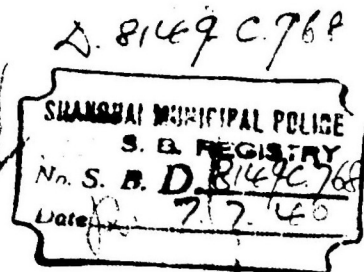
上海公共租界警務處
政治部

國民新聞社啟

中華民國二十九年八月

七日

輿論之輿論·新聞之聞新·



4-7-40 P.M.

Kuo Min Daily News (editorial) :-

CORRECT THE MISTAKES OF THE SETTLEMENT AUTHORITIES

✓
all
the
7
With the return of the National Government to Nanking, the peace movement has entered the second stage. The Communist Party and the compradore government, realizing that they cannot last any longer, are trying with every diabolic skill to obstruct peace, to instigate their "teeth and claws," their "eagles and dogs," to publish periodicals for the purpose of fabricating rumours and instigation or to start periodicals in the names of third Power nationals or to plot the assassination of peace movement members. They are not only obstacles to the peace movement but the enemy of mankind.

The National Government has ordered the arrest of the "eagles," "dogs" and the "teeth and claws" who, taking refuge in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, are flattering one man and have sold their souls to the communist bandits. It is intended to remove the poison that is obstructing peace and doing harm to mankind.

According to the newspapers yesterday, a Settlement Police officer has said that special protection would be accorded to the offenders for whose arrest an order has been issued by the National Government. It is clear from this statement of the Police officer that the "teeth and claws" of the Communist Party and the "eagles" and "dogs" of one man will be sheltered and tolerated. No doubt, the frequent assassinations of the peace movement members were encouraged by the toleration displayed and the shelter given to them.

According to international law, the S.M.C. should be strictly neutral, yet it is doing everything to give shelter and to tolerate the "teeth and claws" of the Communist Party and the "eagles" and "dogs" of one man. It gives no consideration to the peace movement workers and lets them be killed by anybody. In the case of the assassination of general manager Moh of this paper, the Settlement authorities had failed to fulfill their duty of affording protection beforehand; they have also failed to effect the arrest of the culprits. This has gone beyond the sphere of international law and their neutral attitude has been changed. They are suspected of helping the "poisonous flames" of the Communist Party and one man as well as obstructing the peace movement.

We hope that the above statement made by the Police officer is untrue. Should it be true, we are of the opinion that this statement is a big mistake and it seems that he has lost his senses. A proper correction is required.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY

DATE 6/7/40
Gwen

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. G. REGISTRY

No. S. R. D 27640

Date 27/6/40

"A"

Time

Division

Police Station

22nd June, 1940.

Crime Register No. 2584/40

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1)

Nature of Offence 13.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
23-6-40.

Places visited in course of investigation each day

Home of Offence,
Detective Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Place or description of premises.

The Kueh Ming (国民新闻社) Newspaper Co.,
446 Foochow Road.

Time and date of offence.

At about 5 p.m. 20-6-40 by mail.

" " " reported.

2 p.m. 23-6-40.

Name, occupation and address of complainant.

Representative, Woo Ling Tsai (王玲才), manager,
as above.

Number of criminals with full individual description

Unknown.

Arrests.

Nil.

Classification of property stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property recovered.

Value \$

In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.

- (a) Time and date body was discovered
- (b) Position, appearance and marks on body
- (c) Apparent cause of death
- (d) Motive if known.

Full Details of Method used in Committing Offence.

In cases of offences housebreaking etc., all the following points should be answered. (1) Time, date, place, and character of the offence and the character of the suspect should be fully described.

- (2) Manner of entry, including manner of entry, etc.
- (3) Tools used (tools etc.)
- (4) Any other assumed by criminal, and any told, etc.
- (5) Mode of transport and description
- (6) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)

Nil.

Threatening letter delivered through the mail.

L 27640 1/2

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (k) What staff employed on premises?
(l) Are they all "old" servants?
(m) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(n) What was their "character"?
(o) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(p) Are old servants suspected?
(q) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Enquiries by Q.D.S. 324, Q.D.C. 160 and D.S. Turner.

At 2 p.m. 23-6-40 informant Woo Ling Ts (伍榮士) manager of the Kueh Ming (國民) Newspaper Co, 436 Fochow Road, came to the Station and reported that at about 8 p.m. 20-6-40 a threatening letter had been received at his newspaper office.

Enquiries ascertained the following. The Kueh Ming Newspaper is located in the building formerly occupied by the Standard Newspaper, having moved into these premises on 1-6-40. The paper which is a Chinese language daily, has a circulation of approx. 4000 copies per day and its editorial policy is Pro-Wang Ching Wei.

At about 8 p.m. 20-6-40 a letter addressed to the Newspaper Co. was received through the Mail at their office. When opened, it was discovered that the letter was of a threatening nature. At first it was decided to ignore the letter but later on the advice of several of his fellow workers, informant brought the letter to the Station.

A translation of the threatening letter is as follows.

Sir,

All the news written in your paper is worthless for people to read. Are the writers on the staff of your paper all Chinese? If so, why are they so senseless? They write literature which is nonsense for Chinese people. Anyone who cheats their citizens should be punished by the public.

Generalissimo Chiang (Stand straight), who

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/3.		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

saved China, is a God for us, but Puppet Wang Ching-wei, (running dog), attempted to sell China, and does not care about the people. He is just like a worm in the society, and he should not only be condemned to death but even his corpse should be damaged.

If your paper continues to be the same, severe action will be taken against you.

This is our caution in anticipation.

1st Branch of the
Shanghai Special Group for the Extermination of Traitors.

19-6-40.

The envelope which is Post Marked 19-6-40 at the North Fukien Road Post Office is addressed as follows.

Sender: The Public

Messrs, The Kwah Ming Newspaper Co.,
434 Beechew Road, International Settlement.
19-6-40. Post Marked, Fukien Road P.O.

Informant was closely questioned by detectives but was unable to offer any useful information. He stated that his firm had not previously received any threatening letters and that no member of the staff has been threatened in any way. He further stated that his firm has had no labour dispute and that no employee has

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— <u>1/4.</u>	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

recently been dismissed.

It was ascertained that 21 persons including a Chinese Police Watchman armed with a rifle are employed on the premises.

The letter, together with the envelope will be forwarded to Headquarters for examination. All duties have been warned and a C.P.O. has been posted in the vicinity.

Enquiries proceeding.

[Signature]
Sen. Det. 1/c

[Signature]
D. S. 98
C.D.S. 324
C.D.O. 160

D. D. O. "A" Divn.

Copy to Special Branch (direct).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. I. 108497-768
Date May 24, 1940.

Subject. Kuo Min Daily News - Notice published re resumption of publication
Made by. D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by. Supt. Mason

Reference the remarks of D. C. (Special Branch) appended to the attached translation of a notice inserted by the Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), a mosquito paper, in the advertising columns of the Central China Daily News (中華日報), chief propaganda organ of Wang Ching-wei, of May 22, 1940.

The registration of the Kuo Min Daily News was withdrawn by the S.M. Police on May 6 following the publication by the paper of objectionable matter on May 1 and 3, 1940, but on the voluntary completion of a bond of good behaviour by the publisher and a letter of apology received from the editor concerned, the proscription was removed and certificate of registration returned on May 21.

The printing of the paper in question was formerly undertaken by the Shih An Printing Press (世安), 11 Lane 161 Burkill Road, but since resumption of publication on May 23 has been done by the Wen Tsai Printing Co. (文泰書印公司), 436 Foochow Road.

INDEXED BY
(S. I.) REGISTRY
DATE 25/5/40

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.

May 22, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News (advertisement) :-

"KUO MIN SIN WAN" TO RESUME PUBLICATION TOMORROW

The "Kuo Min Sin Wan" (國民新聞)
(the "Kuo Min Daily News") publishes the following
notice :-

This paper has suspended publication
in order to regulate printing affairs. As the
regulation has been completed, it will resume
publication as usual with effect from tomorrow (May 23).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 28, 1940

Subject (in full) Kuo Min Daily News - Proscription removed

Made by D.S.I. Golder

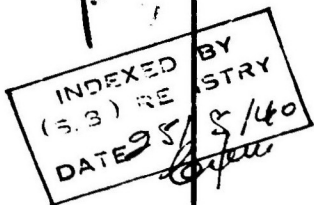
Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Reference the instructions of D. C. (Special Branch) appended on the attached letter of May 17, 1940, from Commissioner of Police to the Secretary & Commissioner General of the S.M.C.

In the absence of Moh Shih-ying (穆時英), the editor of the Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), a mosquito paper in Chinese, Woo Ling-chi (伍麟趾), the publisher, was called to Headquarters on May 21 and informed that his paper had been restored to the list of registered publications, Certificate No.C. 768 covering the publication of his paper being returned to him.

Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



May

17

40.

The Secretary & Commissioner General,

S.

M.

C.

Suspension of
Kuo Min Sin Wan
Mosquito Paper.

Further to this office letter No. D. 8149-C. 768 dated May 7, 1940 I have to state that an apology and a written undertaking to refrain from publishing any further articles of an objectionable nature, has been received from the Editor.

Under the circumstances permission has been granted for the registration certificate to be re-issued.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

James Commissioner of Police.

CCK/.

Recd 7/5
7/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date May 14, 1940.

Subject. Kuo Min Daily News - Letter of apology received from editor

Bond signed by publisher

Made by. D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by. Supt. Mason

On May 14, Woo Ling-chi (伍麟趾), publisher of the Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), a mosquito paper, the registration of which was withdrawn by the Police on May 6 following the publication of objectionable articles on May 1st and 3rd, 1940, called at this office and submitted a letter (translation attached) written in the name of the editor, Moh Shih-ying (穆時英), who recently went to Nanking, apologizing for the publication of offensive matter in his paper.

To ensure that efforts would be made to avoid publication of further matter of a similar nature, Woo Ling-chi, the publisher, voluntarily signed the attached undertaking.

*The objection is
K. L. V.*



(Special Branch).

E. S. I.

L. P. Liu,

*In view of the apology
contained in second letter,
I recommend that certificate
be re-issued. The Editor
responsible for the offending
article has been replaced.*

R. D. Jones, D. L. (S. B.)

*DATE 18 5 40
by [signature]*

TRANSLATION

May 13, 1940.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

I beg to apology for incorrect statements
in editorials which were edited by me **and** which appeared
in the May 1st and 3rd issues of the Kuo Min Daily News.
In future I shall exercise greater care in editing
my paper and shall make every effort to avoid offences
of a similar nature.

I hope you will **f**orgive me on this occasion.

Moh Shih-ying

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I, the ~~editor~~/publisher of the Kuo Min Daily News, 4th flr.
Women's Commercial & Savings Bank Bldg., Nanking Road, hereby pledge to refrain
from writing or publishing or causing to be written or
published any objectionable, libelous or undesirable
newspaper article, story or editorial and hereby undertake
to submit, should this pledge be broken, to any
administrative action against me/my paper ordered by the
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch), Shanghai Municipal
Police.

(Signed & Chopped) Woo Ling-chi

Date May 14, 1940

立志願書人伍麟趾 (公共租界)
南京路 弄四八 坤國氏新聞 出版人
自願制止書寫或登載任何不穩或毀
謗文字或新聞或評論如有違反上
述情形聽憑公共租界警務處特
務部長採取任何處罰雷置
特立此書為証具呈
公共租界警務處特務部長
立志願書人伍麟趾
一九四〇年五月十四日立

May 14, 1940.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)
publishes the following editorial comment :-

SETTLEMENT AUTHORITIES URGED TO COME TO THEIR PROPER SENSES

The Foreign Settlements in China constitute the booty unlawfully seized by the Imperialists. Since the outbreak of the sacred war on the continent, there have been signs of the collapse of all things that are harmful to the Asiatic peoples. Due to lack of assistance from Japan, the struggle for emancipation, which broke out in China in the 13th Year (1924) of the Republic, was overpowered by the British and American Imperialists. However, as China and Japan are at present at peace and working in close collaboration, the removal of these by-products can be easily achieved by our combined effort. Nevertheless, as we have no desire to create misunderstanding among the third Powers in the process of establishing a New Order in East Asia, we have been tolerating all these causes of uneasiness. We had hoped that this state of affairs will in time end in a satisfactory solution by amicable negotiations. It is for this reason that the Japanese authorities have arranged with the Settlement authorities a partial settlement of the police rights in the outside roads area, in order to enable the Settlement authorities to realize the true conditions and to remove gradually these unlawful causes of uneasiness in the Settlement.

During the past month the Settlement authorities have fundamentally misunderstood the Japanese policy to find an amicable settlement; they seemed to hold the opinion that what they had done in the past to reach a compromise was intended to protect their own interests. Now that the Japanese attitude has been greatly modified, they are resorting to their old tricks again and are directing unfavourable pressure upon the new Chinese Government authorities in the Settlement. They have tolerated and even encouraged the plots of the Chungking regime to undermine peace. We shall cite the following four instances :-

(1) The Youth League, which is Chungking's central organ to disturb the peace, has been using the Settlement as a shelter to intimidate persons who are working for the peace movement.

(2) A newspaper owned by the Ministry of Publicity of the National Government has been closed down. The Settlement authorities explain by saying that their action was in consequence of attacks made by the paper against British and American Imperialists.

(3) Some days ago an attempt was made by several gunmen to seize a large amount of Customs revenue. The insufficiency of the Settlement Police and their inability to maintain peace and order have clearly exposed their corrupt interior. When handling small and weak citizens, these police officers adopt high-handed measures as if they possess supreme powers. (See our editorial of May 10).

(4) Utterly disregarding the fact that their action is liable to increase the burden of the residents, the Settlement authorities have increased the Municipal rate, the land taxes, etc. A dispute arose on the morning of May 11

May 14, 1940.

Morning Translation

when the coolies of the Public Works Department of the S.M.C. demanded an improvement of their treatment. As such a policy is liable to increase the oppression of the Chinese people, we have to lodge a severe warning with the Settlement authorities.

In view of the foregoing four points, we conclude that the various unlawful measures have been adopted by the Settlement authorities in their ignorance of Japan's good intentions towards the third Powers.

Settlement authorities, it is high time that you should quickly come to your proper senses! Although at the last Municipal elections the Japanese did not take any strong action against the unlawful pressure by the British and Americans, this mild attitude should not be interpreted as tolerance of the various unlawful measures adopted in the Settlement.

Supposing that we were to adopt the revolutionary methods which China had resorted to in Kiukiang, Hankow and other places in the 13th Year of the Republic, let us ask: would the Settlement, a very small piece of land, have been able to rise in the present state? The existence of this isolated city does not constitute proof that the Imperialists are invincible; in reality, it is an expression of good will on the part of Japan towards the third Powers, but this good will cannot tolerate any malicious misinterpretation by the Settlement authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REC. ST. HY
No. S. A. D. 81490
Date May 9, 1940.

Subject. Kuo Lin Daily News - Registration Certificate withdrawn

Made by. D. S. I. Golder Forwarded by. Supt. Mason

With reference to the attached translation of three objectionable articles taken from the Kuo Lin Daily News (國民新聞), a mosquito paper, of May 1 and 3, 1940, Moh Shih-ying (穆待英), editor of the paper, was interviewed at Headquarters on May 6 when the registration certificate issued to him was withdrawn.

On May 8 Loo Ling-chi (伍慶趾), publisher of the paper, called at Headquarters, explaining that Moh Shih-ying, the editor, had left for Nanking. He expressed regret for the publication of the aforementioned objectionable articles, and in a letter (translation attached) asks for permission to allow him to resume publication of his paper as soon as possible.

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



TRANSLATION

May 8, 1940.

Special Branch,

S. M. P.

Our paper had been published in accordance with the Press Law of the National Government. Its policy has been impartial and all reports have been correct. Our paper had not published any matter calculated to constitute a menace to peace and good order.

However, we deeply regret that owing to certain objectionable references contained in editorials appearing on May 1 and 3, 1940, we gave offence which caused the suspension of our paper.

We hereby request your permission to resume publication as soon as possible.

Woo Ling-chi,

Manager of the Kuo Min Daily News.

Is
I told the Editor he could, if he wished, explain and/or apologise. This letter is mainly argumentative & will not be considered.

Recd. 9/

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To P.A. ^{Shanghai, 7/5/40} to D.C. (Sh. Br.) 103

Sir,

The attached
undertaking has been obtained
from the Shih Ch Printing
Works re the "Kuo Min Sun
War", furnished by D.C. (Sh. Br.)
on 6-5-40. A watch will
be kept to see that this
is adhered to.

W. S. S.
D.S.

The printing of the "Kuo Lin Sin wan" ()
will cease as from to-day.

(Signed) Moh Kung-liang ()
May 6.

(Chopped) Shih An Printing Works
(),
11, Lane 161, Burkill Road.

The "Kuo Min Sin Wan " () publishes the following notice in the advertisement columns of the "Central China Daily News" :-

"Due to the readjustment in its printing, this paper will suspend its publication for several days and will appear as usual as soon as the work is finished."

May 7,

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Kuo Min Sin Wan (国民新闻)
Mosquito Paper
Suspended.

The above mosquito paper has been suspended and registration certificate withdrawn due to the publication of the three articles attached hereto.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

MPY/.

Sam. C. G.

Woo H. Sun Hwa

11/14/12

Suspended

The above magazine paper has been suspended
and registered subject to return due to the
publication of the ~~above~~ article attached hereto.

CP

CR

above

copies of 1000

marked +

MEMO.

L.F.

Sir,

I have
informed the Editor
of this newspaper
that registration is
cancelled & no further
issues of the newspaper
will be permitted
in the Settlement.
French Police will be
informed.

R. W. Forke

D.C. Special Branch.

The Chinese labor class has suffered
many times of massacre (which means oppression
only. The mistake I made was that I exaggerated)

See X. Above translated by Edita himself
after he had argued re. characters
meaning massacre.

Rev. 6/15.

May 2, 1940.

Afternoon Translation



Kuo Min Sin Wan (國民新聞), a mosquito paper, published the following comment on May 1 :-

RISE, CHINESE PEASANTS AND WORKERS!

Taking advantage of ^{out} this anniversary of Labour Day, we would like to point to the labouring masses of the world the party which is responsible for the oppression, the exploitation and the betrayal and sale of the Chinese peasants and workers. From this day, we will incite the masses of the Chinese peasants and workers to start a positive struggle against the imperialists and the "compradore" class.

The Chinese peasants and workers have been subjected to massacre on numerous occasions at the hands of the Chinese "compradore" class at the instigation of the European and American imperialists; they have been betrayed on several occasions by the Chinese Communist Party, the tail of Stalin, at the instigation of the Third Internationals.

The Chinese peasants and workers do not fear the bayonets of the European and American imperialists, nor are they afraid of oppression or the whips of the Chinese "compradore" class. It is the shameless and cowardly Stalin and the Chinese Communist Party who are afraid of the bayonets of the European and American imperialists and of the whips of the "Chinese compradore" class.

The Chinese peasants and workers do not believe the exaggerated propaganda of the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese "compradore" class about the so-called united front. Taking advantage of the present hostilities, the Chinese "compradore" class are intensifying their oppression and exploitation of the Chinese peasants and workers who are being forced to bear the losses caused by the war. They are propagating that they are fighting for the welfare of the Chinese people in general, but the Chinese peasants and workers do not believe these shameless lies.

Facts have proved that all means of production have been requisitioned and all movements are prohibited under the rule of a military dictatorship. Whilst the people are facing starvation, the "compradore" class are engaged in corrupt practices and financial speculation.

What the Chinese peasants and workers want is bread, land and peace. We should endeavour to shake off the yoke of the "compradore" government and the Chinese Communist Party.

Let the masses of Chinese peasants and workers rise!

Let the entire body of Chinese people rise!
Overthrow the European and American

imperialists!

Chungking!

Overthrow the "compradore" government in

May 2, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Kuo Min Sin Wan (國民新報), a mosquito paper, published the following comment on May 1 :-

RISE, CHINESE PEASANTS AND WORKERS!

Taking advantage of this anniversary of Labour Day, we would like to point out to the labouring masses of the world the party which is responsible for the oppression, the exploitation and the betrayal and sale of the Chinese peasants and workers. From this day, we will incite the masses of the Chinese peasants and workers to start a positive struggle against the imperialists and the "compradore" class.

The Chinese peasants and workers have been subjected to massacre on numerous occasions at the hands of the Chinese "compradore" class at the instigation of the European and American imperialists; they have been betrayed on several occasions by the Chinese Communist Party, the tail of Stalin, at the instigation of the Third Internationale.

The Chinese peasants and workers do not fear the bayonets of the European and American imperialists, nor are they afraid of oppression or the whips of the Chinese "compradore" class. It is the shameless and cowardly Stalin and the Chinese Communist Party who are afraid of the bayonets of the European and American imperialists and of the whips of the "Chinese compradore" class.

The Chinese peasants and workers do not believe the exaggerated propaganda of the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese "compradore" class about the so-called united front. Taking advantage of the present hostilities, the Chinese "compradore" class are intensifying their oppression and exploitation of the Chinese peasants and workers who are being forced to bear the losses caused by the war. They are propagating that they are fighting for the welfare of the Chinese people in general, but the Chinese peasants and workers do not believe these shameless lies.

Facts have proved that all means of production have been requisitioned and all movements are prohibited under the rule of a military dictatorship. Whilst the people are facing starvation, the "compradore" class are engaged in corrupt practices and financial speculation.

What the Chinese peasants and workers want is bread, land and peace. We should endeavour to shake off the yoke of the "compradore" government and the Chinese Communist Party.

Let the masses of Chinese peasants and workers rise!

imperialists!

Chungking!

Let the entire body of Chinese people rise!
Overthrow the European and American

Overthrow the "compradore" government in

T.S.

Call Editor to H.Q.
I will see him.

R.D.F. 3/5.

May 3, 1937
Shun-chen Translation

Kuo Min Sin Wan (國民新聞), a mosquito newspaper, publishes the following comment :-

SMASH THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT'S EXPLOITATION

Yesterday the value of the currency of the Chungking Government experienced a sharp decline for the third time since the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1937. This sharp decline instantly gave rise to great disorder in the local market and to a heavy rise in commodity prices. The situation was the topic of conversation everywhere. The collapse of the entire social system is approaching, but why should innocent people be made to suffer for the crimes of the compradore class? Why should innocent people be sacrificed for Chungking officials?

Brethren, rise up! Every one of you is being exploited, oppressed, humiliated and plundered! Do you want to die? Do you want to go hungry? Do you want poverty? If you do not want to see your parents, your wives and sons starve and die of exposure for the sake of the bank deposits of Chungking officials, then rise up, raise your fists, overthrow the Chungking Government, expel the compradore class, smash the money control net of the Chungking Government and confiscate all the banks and markets under the control of the Chungking Government! If any person tries to stop us, let us deal with him with our life and blood.

What is legal tender? Legal tender is the instrument of exploitation used by the European and American Imperialists and the Chungking compradore government to torture and exploit us. We must learn the lesson of the Paris Commune and of the October Revolution of Russia by confiscating and closing the banks and markets of the compradore class. We have already succeeded in seizing political power, but of greater importance are the banks and markets of the Chungking Government; we should seize them and organize our own banks and markets.

May 3, 1940.

Afternoon Translation

Kuo Min Sin Wan (國民新聞), a mosquito newspaper :-

**"WE DEMAND THAT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONFISCATE
ALL SPECULATIVE MORTS!"**

In blindly carrying on the war of resistance, the Chungking regime is unhesitatingly using the nation and the people as the stakes. It is laying hands on the capital of the people by recklessly issuing paper notes, thereby causing inflation and raising commodity prices. The value of the legal tender has been declining daily until to-day \$1 legal tender has the purchasing power of only 40 cents.

After its reorganization and return to Nanking, the National Government has decided to establish a Central Bank and to issue currency to assist the development of industry and commerce. On this account, the legal tender of the Chungking regime registered a further decline and this has caused the rich to change their legal tender for foreign currency.

The sharp decline in the value of legal tender gave rise yesterday to unprecedented changes in the local money market. At noon the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of Australia, India and China refused to accept legal tender for the purchase of U.S. dollars or sterling, because the stabilization fund in Hongkong was already exhausted. Disagreement also exists between T.V. Soong and the Chungking regime because of the latter's tolerance of the Communist Party. The economic collapse of the Chungking regime is certain; it is a reflection of the war weariness of the people and their longing for peace.

The confusion existing in the local money market is due to the inability of the Chungking to maintain its financial policy and to the prevalence of internal strife among its own factions. The British and American authorities entertain certain suspicions of the Chungking regime and have ceased rendering further assistance. This has caused great apprehension to the Chungking regime and created a panic in Shanghai.

Some attribute yesterday's sharp decline in the value of the legal tender to the extension of the European War; others say that Britain has suffered a heavy reverse; many declare that the Chungking regime is going to issue gold reserve notes and that it will cease maintaining the exchange market in Shanghai. Nobody knows the truth and even the banks are waiting for the quotations of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Handwritten notes in left margin:
I don't know
what the
value of
the legal
tender is
today
but it is
very low
and the
people are
losing
confidence
in it.

FM 78
G. 20M 12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special

REPORT

Date: March 27, 1940.

Subject: Kuo Min Daily News - Application for Curfew Passes

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by Supt. Mason

With reference to the letter (attached) being application for curfew passes from the Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), a Chinese mosquito daily paper operated by the pro-Wang Ching-wei adherents, on behalf of six employees, namely:-

Woo Ling-chi (伍麟趾), native of Kwangtung, age 37, residing at 28 Mei Li Yuen (美羅園), Great Western Road, is the manager of the paper. He proceeds to the newspaper office at 2 p.m. daily to carry out supervision of the affairs of the paper and does not leave until 2 o'clock the following morning when the work of the paper for the day has been completed.

Hsu Ta-nien (許大年), native of Chekiang, age 29, residing at No. 7 Ying Foh Fong (幸福坊), Avenue Dubail, is a member of the editorial staff. He attends office from 9 p.m. till 2 a.m.

Kiang Hwa-fan (江華範), native of Kiangsu, age 27, resides at No. 50 Loh An Fong (樂安坊), Avenue Joffre, while Chen Chung-ping (陳崇平), native of Kiangsu, age 25, lives at No. 11 Yien Nien Fong (延年坊), Hart Road near Bubbling Well Road. Both Kiang and Chen are employed as proof readers to the paper, their office hours being from 9 p.m. to about 3 a.m.

Ni Ah-keng (倪阿根), native of Chinkiang, age 20, and Chen Siao-tsing (陳小青), native of Anhwei, age 22, are employed by the paper as coolies to deliver manuscripts of news reports to the Tung Nan Printing Press (東南), 3 Lane 39 Amoy Road, which firm is to undertake the printing of the proposed paper. Both reside on the premises of the paper,

(A Line

6017 and

for your

file.

Please

return the

manuscript

(Mason

P.A. D. G. (S. 5)

Noted

P.A. D. G. (S. 5)

Wong

P.A. D. G. (S. 5)

28/3/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date

19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

480 Nanking Road. N1 Ah-keng works between 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.
and Chen Siao-tsing between 8 p.m. and 3 a.m.

There is no objection to the issuance of curfew
passes to the above-mentioned applicants.

En Gao
D. C. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Registration No. 177

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.



Name of Publication **Kuo Min Sin Wan (Kuo Min Daily News)**
(In Chinese and English)
Nationality **Chinese**
Address: Editorial Office **4th floor, Women's Commercial Tel. & Savings Bank, Nanking Road.**
Printing Office **Tung Nan Printing Press, Amoy Road Tel.**
Name and address of proprietor **Moh Shih-ying, 51 Lane 1136 Yu Yuen Road**
Name and address of publisher **Woo Ling-chi, 28 Mei Li Yuen, Great Western Road**
Name and address of Chief Editor **Moh Shih-ying, 51 Lane 1136 Yu Yuen Road**
Character and language of publication **Daily paper in Chinese, containing news reports and articles on literature.**
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)
Object of publication **News reporting**
Date of first issue
Circulation
Capital and source of income **China Kuomintang**
(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Certificate issued by 1136 Yu Yuen Road

Date **March 1, 1940.**

(Signature) **Moh Shih-ying**
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

Em Golden. S.S.
Officer i/c S. S.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

R. D. Fork
D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 20, 1940.

Subject Kuo Min Daily News - Registration refused - Letter from
management in re

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by Supt. Mason

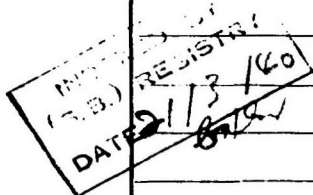
Forwarded herewith is a letter addressed to the
Political Department, S.M.P., by the management of the Kuo
Min Daily News (國民新聞), requesting that the certificate
of registration be forwarded to them.

It will be recalled that registration was refused
the Kuo Min Daily News, which was designed to take the place
of the National Daily News (民族日報), which failed to
renew publication following a temporary proscription on
February 8, 1940, as the result of an unprovoked editorial
attack upon the Ta Mei Wan Pao (大美晚報).

Woo Ling-chi (伍慶趾), publisher of the projected
Kuo Min Daily News, was apprised of the refusal which had
met his application on March 15th, 1940. The entire
management of proposed daily has been changed and now do
not include any of the erstwhile employees of the defunct
National Daily News which the Kuo Min Daily News will replace.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



The Manager of
Kuo Ming Daily News,
430 Nanking Road, 4th Floor,
13th March, 1940.

The Political Department,
The Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

We beg to remind you that it is already twelve days since we handed in our request for the registration of our paper, the Kuo Ming Daily. The publication of our paper was supposed to be at 15th this month, but was delayed to 20th as the registration paper had not yet been delivered to us.

Will you please deliver the registration paper as early as possible, so that we may not have to delay the date again?

Hoping to hear your favourable reply,

we remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. T. Woo.
.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D-149-R76
S. 5, Special Branch, S. 1476
Date March 13, 1940.

REPORT

Subject. Kuo Min Daily - Application for Curfew Passes

Made by. D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by. Superintendent J. Mason

P.A. Limer
Mason

C.B.
Application for
curfew passes
refused,
please note
to return file
together with
photographs to
D.S.I. Golder,
Special Branch.



P.A. (Limer)

Sir,

Noted & indexed.

Bphad...
1/2 C.3
13-3-40
INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 15/3/40
D. C. (Special Branch)

Relative to the attached letter of March 11, 1940, from the Kuo Min Daily (國民新聞), 480 Nanking Road (not the Kuo Min News Agency as quoted in the attached translation) applying for curfew passes, I have to report as follows:-

Application for the registration of the Kuo Min Daily, a pro-Wang Ching-wei publication, was made to this office on March 1st, 1940, but was refused by D. C. (Special Branch) on March 7th.

The Kuo Min News Agency (國民通訊社) of 53 Foochow Road is registered under S.M.P. Certificate No.C. 660 (File S.B. D-8149) and has no known connection with the would-be operators of the Kuo Min Daily.

It is the intention of this Section to make enquiries as to the activities of the persons occupying the office at 480 Nanking Road, in the meantime may I respectfully suggest that the photographs forwarded with the letter of March 11 be retained by the police.

It is worthy of note that the stationery upon which the above letter was written is that of the National Daily News (民族日報), now defunct, and whose place the Kuo Min Daily was designed to fill.

It is suggested that the application for curfew passes be refused.

FILE

Photos
D.S.I.
G.M. Society
12.3.40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
S. B. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date March 6, 1940

Subject. Kuo Min Sin Wan (The Kuo Min Daily) - Application for
Registration

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Moh Shih-ying (穆時英), editor and proprietor of the Kuo Min Sin Wan (The Kuo Min Daily 國民新聞), a mosquito daily paper, with offices on the fourth floor of the Women's Commercial & Savings Bank building on Nanking Road.

Moh Shih-ying, native of Chekiang, age 29, is a sectional chief of the Central Publicity Department of the orthodox Kuomintang. He was formerly Hongkong representative of the Central Motion Picture Studio (中央攝影場) in Chungking, which post he resigned in November, 1939, when he came to Shanghai and joined the Central Publicity Department.

Woo Ling-chi (伍麗趾), the publisher, native of Kwangtung, age 37, is a secretary to the Central Publicity Department referred to, which post he has held since April, 1939. He was formerly a sectional chief of the Public Safety Bureau of the former Shanghai City Government, his services being dispensed with following the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in 1937.

According to Moh Shih-ying, the editor, the paper will operate with subsidies received from the orthodox Kuomintang and will carry ordinary news reports and articles on literature as contained in the defunct National Daily News (民族日報), a former propaganda organ of the Wang Ching-wei clique, which ceased publication on February 8, 1940.

Registration
refused
C. 13

R.W.Y.
7/1





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.

Made by.

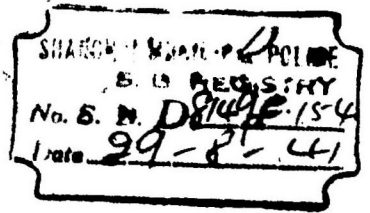
Forwarded by.

The failure of the proprietors of the National Daily News to recommence publication is claimed to be by reason of the loss of prestige sustained by the recent proscription of the paper which was ordered after a most scurrilous attack upon the Ta Mei Wan Pao (大英晚報).

There is, it is respectfully submitted, nothing to be gained by the registration of the paper in question.

Em. Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F. 20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.

J. M. Zalkin
(Signature) ... J. M. Zalkin ...
Editor, publisher and
proprietor of Shih Tai (Chinese
edition of The Epoch.)

Certificate and letter F.20/5
issued on 28/8/41.

FILE.

D. S. *S. M. Gao*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8149-C505

SUBJECT:

Wei Pao 叻報

[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, *8149/1*

REPORT

Date April 17, 1941

Subject: (in full)..... New Songs Semi-monthly - Registration cancelled

Made by... D.S.I. Mancarrow

Forwarded by... C.D.I. Tabrum

Reference instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) appended to report of April 15th, 1941 (see file D-8149/1), registration of the New Songs Semi-monthly (*新歌半月刊*), a Chinese language magazine, has been cancelled and copies of the magazine if seen on sale in the Settlement will be subject to seizure by the Police.

Mancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

FILE
21/4/41

DA 29/4/41

Registration No. 53

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication
(in Chinese and English)

"New Songs" Semi-monthly (新歌半月刊)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office 514 Tatung Road

Tel. 37655

Printing Office 46 Pao Yu Fong, Chengtu Rd.

Tel. 38689

Name and address of proprietor Wei Yuan-fu, 514 Tatung Road

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor Tsai Ping-pai, 514 Tatung Road

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Chinese, semi-monthly,

containing popular screen songs

Object of publication

Business undertaking

Date of first issue

May 15, 1939

Circulation

3,000 copies per issue

Capital and source of income

Capital 500.

Source of income

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidy and from whom)

independent

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date May 24, 1939.

(Signature) Tsai Ping-pai
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

Mr. Brown D.S.
Officer i/c S. S.

Approved

Passed by Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~ Station,

REPORT

Date May 30, 19 30.

Subject (in full) "New Songs" Semi-monthly - Application for Registration

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

Attached herewith is an application for the registration of the "New Songs" Semi-monthly (新歌半月刊), a Chinese magazine containing popular screen songs, 514 Tatung Road.

Tsai Ping-pai (蔡永白), the editor, is the publisher of the "Er Tung Pao" (兒童報), a Chinese weekly periodical, 7, Lane 362, Avenue Road (S.M.C. Registration Certificate, No.C. 391).

Wei Yuan-fu (魏玄圃), the publisher, was formerly an employee of the Ta Shang Hai Printing Press (大上海印刷所) 481 Myburgh Road.

D. S. McKeown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 新報月刊
(中文, 西文)
2. 國籍 中國
3. 編輯部地址 大連路 114 號 電話 3761
4. 印刷部地址 咸寧路 寶裕坊 46 號 辛利 電話 38689
5. 主辦人姓名 韓之國 住址 大連路 114 號
6. 出版人姓名 韓之國 住址 大連路 114 號
7. 總編輯姓名 蔡永仁 住址 大連路 114 號
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 半月刊 專刊 社會 政治 經濟 文化
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 科學
10. 創刊日期 五月十五日
11. 銷數 約三千份
12. 資本及收入來源 資本五百元 由主編人自籌
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章

蔡永仁



日期 4.24.1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Dated April 18, 1941

Subject (in full)..... Mei Kwei Semi-monthly - Registration cancelled

Made by... D.S.I. Nancarrow

Forwarded by... C.D.I. Tabrum

Reference instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) appended to report of April 15th, 1941 (see file D-8149/1), registration of the Mei Kwei Semi-monthly (玫瑰半月刊, a Chinese language magazine, has been cancelled and copies of the magazine if seen on sale in the Settlement will be subject to seizure by the Police.

Nancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special branch).

Registration No. 6 186

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication "Mei Kwei" Semi-monthly (玫瑰半月刊)
(In Chinese and English)

Nationality Chinese

Address: Editorial Office 4, Lane 227, Yates Road Tel. 39148

Printing Office Hung Shing Printing Co. 22, Tel. 32338
Lane 406, Sharhaikwan Road

Name and address of proprietor Zau Tiao-huang, 128 Tse Han Nan Li, Hardoon Rd.

Name and address of publisher Woo Yu-min, 4, Lane 227, Yates Road

Name and address of Chief Editor Koo Min-tao, 4, Lane 227, Yates Rd. Rd.
Zau Tiao-huang, 128 Tse Han Nan Li, Hardoon

Character and language of publication Chinese Semi-monthly
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Object of publication To promote literature

Date of first issue July 5, 1939. 1941

Circulation

Capital and source of income Independent
(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives subsidies and from whom)

Where registered
(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date June 12, 1939

Koo Min-tao
(Signature) Zau Tiao-huang
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed C. C. C. P.A. to D.C.

H. L. Rockwood
Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

J. H. Robertson
D.C. (Special Branch).

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~
Station,

REPORT

Date June 26, 1939.

Subject (in full) "Mei Kwei" Semi-monthly - Application for Registration

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D. S. Lockwood.

Attached herewith is an application for the registration of the "Mei Kwei" Semi-monthly (玫瑰半月), a Chinese language periodical, 4, Lane 227, Yates Road.

Koo Min-tao (顧明德), the editor, was formerly a member of the editorial staff of the "Sin Wan Pao" (新聞報), a Chinese daily, 274 Hankow Road.

Zau Tiao-huang (趙莒狂), the assistant editor and proprietor, was formerly a member of the editorial staff of the World Book Company (世界書局), Foochow Road.

Woo Yu-min (武于銘), the publisher, is manager of Yates Bookstore (同孚書店), 4, Lane 227, Yates Road.

C. S. Y.

D. S. Lockwood.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 玫瑰半月刊
(中文, 西文)
2. 國 藉 中華民國
3. 編輯部地址 同孚路二二七弄四號 電話 三九一四八
4. 印刷部地址 洪興印刷公司 山海關路四〇六弄二號 電話 三二三三八
5. 主辦人姓名 趙 茗 狂 住址 哈同路慈厚南里一二八號
武 于 銘
6. 出版人姓名 武 于 銘 住址 同孚路二二七弄四號
7. 總編輯姓名 顧 明 道 住址 同孚路二二七弄四號
趙 茗 狂 哈同路慈厚南里一二八號
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 文藝小說 中文 半月刊
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 不談政治以文藝小說發揚新文藝提倡舊道德
10. 創刊日期 二十八年七月五日
11. 銷 數
12. 資本及收入來源 (1) 廣告收入 (2) 售書收入
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何 處 登 記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章

日期 六月十二日

顧明道
趙茗狂

FILE NO. 8
S. 504-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 22, 1941.

Subject (in full) Hein Kwang News Agency - Registration cancelled

Made by D.S.I. Nancarrow Forwarded by C.D.I. Tabrum

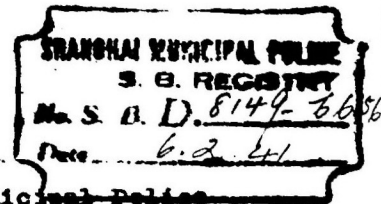
Reference instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) appended to report of April 15th, 1941 (see file D-8149/1), registration of the Hsin Kwang News Agency (新光通訊社) has been cancelled and action will be taken if the news agency is found operating.

Nancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

FILE
27/4/41

DATE 23/6/41



Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.



(Signature)
Editor

Chopped: Hsin Kwang News Agency

Registration No. 666

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication Hsin Kwang News Agency (新光通訊社)
(In Chinese and English)
Nationality Chinese
Address: Editorial Office 206 Pakhoi Road Tel. 94574
Printing Office - do - Tel.
Name and address of proprietor Ching Kwang, 2, Passage 61, Rte Courbet
Name and address of publisher Shanghai, 71 Tsingtao Road
Name and address of Chief Editor Kwei Puckwang, 130 Ningpo Road.
Character and language of publication Report in Chinese issued daily
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)
Object of publication Reporting social news.
Date of first issue Oct. 15, 1939.
Circulation
Capital and source of income Independent
(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Where registered
(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date Oct. 9, 1939.

(Signature) Kwei Du-kwang
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

Officer i/c S. S.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

G. 5, Special Branch, ~~S.M.B.~~

REPORT

Date Oct. 17, 1939.

Subject (in full) Hsin Kwang News Agency - Application for Registration

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D. S. Pharazyn.

Forwarded herewith is an application for the registration of the Hsin Kwang News Agency (新光通訊社), No. 206 Pakhoi Road.

Kwei Pu-kwang (桂步光), the editor, native of Peiping, age 28, was formerly a member of the editorial staff of the defunct "Morning Leader" (導報), a British-registered Chinese language daily. He is at present unemployed.

Pao Shang-hsien (包上賢), the manager, native of Shanghai, age 29, is an accountant of the China Aerated Water Company (中國汽水公司), No. 43 Tseng Tuh Li (尊德里), Amoy Road, while Ching Ying-kwang (秦蔭光), the proprietor, native of Changchow, age 32, is manager of the above-mentioned company.

C. 18/10.


D. S. Pharazyn

D. C. (Special Branch).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 新光通訊社
(中文, 西文)
2. 國 籍 中華民國
3. 編輯部地址 北海路206號二樓 電話 94574
4. 印刷部地址 全 上 電話 全 上
5. 主辦人姓名 秦荇光 住址 古拔路61弄(餘慶里)2號
6. 出版人姓名 包士賢 住址 青島路71弄
7. 總編輯姓名 桂步光 住址 寧波路130號(維士)
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 每日發稿一次用中文
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 報導社會新聞
10. 創刊日期 十月十五日
11. 銷 數 送本埠各報館
12. 資本及收入來源 以稿費收入為主要來源
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章



桂步光

日期 二十八年十月九日

Inquiries by D.S.I. Taylor, T.D.S. 112 C.D.C.'s 35 and 91

At 8.22 p.m. 1-4-41, C.C.R. informed this station that a bomb had been thrown into a news agency on Avenue Edward VII near Chungking Road and some persons had been injured. At 8.23 p.m. 1-4-41 C.P.C. 540 (Traffic Post 7, Avenue Edward VII Chungking Rd.) telephoned (St. Tel. Box 5) to the station repeating the above message and requesting that the ambulance be sent to the scene.

The station alarm was sounded, the "Baung Piau" Scheme was put into operation and the Emergency Ambulance was despatched to the scene.

The Officer i/c with a party of Police immediately attended and, whilst detectives conducted investigations at the scene, search parties operated in the vicinity but with negative results, as the persons responsible had already made good their escape. The "Baung Piau" Scheme was in due course withdrawn.

The Dah Chung (大中) News Agency, where the bombing offence occurred, is situated in a ground floor front room of House No 25, Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII. This lane is on the North side of Avenue Edward VII about 150 yards West of Chungking Road.

At about 8.25 p.m. 1-4-41, five employees names are follows:-

- (1) ~~Wong Yik Tung~~ (黃翼童) Reporter,
- (2) ~~Wong Yik Tung~~ (黃翼童) Reporter,

(3) Zie Ping (何 平) Copy writer,

(4) Zee Jao Wen (何 文) Copy writer,

(5) Zing "soong Huel (何 鍾 煥) Copy writer,

were sitting at desks in the office, when a heavy object was dropped through the open window, from the lane outside. Koo Sih Yoong, whose desk faced the window, saw the object, which he immediately identified as a "potato washer" type hand-grenade and which was emitting smoke. He shouted a warning to his co-workers and all rushed to get out of the room; but, as they were escaping through the door, the grenade exploded. Zing "soong Huel, who had not succeeded in leaving the room, was struck in the right leg (near the ankle) and foot with pieces of shrapnel.

None of the other four persons suffered any injury and apart from broken window panes, shrapnel holes in the ceiling and a small hole about 6 inches by 3 inches in the floor, there was no serious damage done to the office. None of the room occupants saw the person who had been responsible for the bombing.

Inquiries in the vicinity failed to locate any witnesses, who would admit having seen the perpetrators of this offence.

C.F.V. 1200, Chin Sang Foh (何 榮 發) Cl. Manager, n/watchman on duty in Lane 144 Avenue Edward VII.

7 p.m. to 9 a.m. stated that he was standing near the entrance of the alleyway, when he heard the explosion. He stated he saw three male persons wearing foreign dresses, who had already left the alleyway, running fast along Avenue Edward VII; but not knowing the cause of the blast, he had not given chase. On learning that a bomb had been thrown into 26/1414 Avenue Edward VII he ran fast on Avenue Edward VII but did not succeed in overtaking the men he had previously seen and who by now had disappeared. He then reported to C.P.C. 540 at Avenue Edward VII, Chungking Road, who informed the station, as already reported.

The injured man, Ling Teong Hwei (秦德輝) 27, Changchow, a copy-writer was removed by ambulance to the Paulun Hospital where he was detained and his injuries certified to be as follows:- "Fracture of the bone, lower portion of right leg and right foot, as a result of shrapnel wounds."

The Editor and Manager of the Dah Ching News Agency one, Chen Ping Hwei (陳長輝) also known as Ling Kyeu Yeung (林居永) (Hou-de-plus) 39, Changchow, a/Editor residing 26/1414 Avenue Edward VII was questioned by detectives and, as a result, the following information was obtained:-

The Dah Ching News Agency was first established in

July 1939 and operated until December 24th 1939 in Room 504 of the Chung Kai Bank Building, 143 Avenue Edward VII, V.C. However, in consequence of threats and intimidation (reported to the French Police) the news agency was compelled to suspend its operations in December 1939.

On the 8-3-40 the Hah Chung News Agency was re-established at its present address and was registered with the S.M.P. on 15-540 when Registration Certificate No. 6560 was issued by the Special Branch.

The ~~present~~ ^{present} editorial staff consists of an editor, three reporters and three copy writers whilst a delivery coolie and cook-coolie are also employed. The entire staff of nine are considered to be quite trustworthy and there are no grounds to suspect collusion.

The agency supplies copy to the following ^{five} Chinese language newspapers:-

- (1) The Shun Pao (申報).
- (2) The Chen Yeh Pao (晨報).
- (3) The Sin Wan Pao (新南報).
- (4) The National Herald (新中華日報) and
- (5) The Chinese American Daily News (中華日報)

and is pro-Chungking (National Government) in its editorial policy. There is reason to believe that ~~Woo Shing~~ ^{Woo Shing} is (吳中一) former Editor of the Chungking Times.

1/6

(大英早报) who originally founded this agency - and who has been proscribed by the Nanking (Tang Ching Wei) Government in its "black-list" of persons inimical to this regime - still has an interest in the Dah Chung News Agency.

The Editor denied having recently received any threatening letters or other communications and stated that he could not offer any information as to the identity of the persons responsible for the attack on his agency, although he had certain suspicions, which however, could not be substantiated.

The nearest Police to the scene was C.P.C. 840 (Traffic Post 7) about 150 yards from the entrance of the lane. C.P.C. 1350 (A Section 4 and 6 Beats) was patrolling 4 Beat at the time of the offence and was therefore at Chengtu Road intersection of Taku Road, too great a distance to have any knowledge of the offence.

The D.O."A" and D.D.O."A" were informed of the occurrence and the D.O."A" attended the scene of the crime.

The Special Branch (D.I. Proberloff) were also given details of the affair.

Senior Officers informed. Circulated.
Inquiries proceeding.

A. L. Sawyer
D. S. I.

*6/1
0/2
2-N.H.*

Mr. Anderson
Sen. Div. 1/c.

D. D. O. "A"

D. O. "A"

Officer 1/c. Sp. Br.

Supt. 1/c. C. I.

V.S.H.C. R.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Feb. 10, 1941

Subject (in full) Article on suppression of Gambling Dens in Western District in Dah Chung News Agency's bulletin of 7th February 1941.

Made by D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Reference attached, enquiries show that the article in question was contained in the Dah Chung News Agency's (大中國通訊社) bulletin of 7th February 1941.

Examination shows that in the original text the Chinese characters "Kwung Nei" (困難) were used, and these should more properly have been translated "difficulties" than "trouble."



FILE

D. S. I.

INDEXED BY
FILED BY
DATE 10/2/41

COMMISSIONER

February 8, 1941.

Morning Translation

Chang Yien Pao, Chinese-American Daily News, National Herald,
Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao :-

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING DENS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT

It is learned that the authorities of the International Settlement have approved the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of the Special Police Force. Both parties will exchange lists of staff. No statement has been issued regarding the closing of gambling dens and other evil resorts in the Badlands or to the collection of taxes.

It is believed that it will not be difficult to collect taxes, for the revenue will be used for the expenses of that district, but it is feared that trouble may arise from the closing of gambling dens.



Chinese-American Daily News, Chang Yien Pao, Sin Wan Pao :-

February 8, 1941.

Morning Translation

Hwa Mei Wan Pao of February 7 published the following editorial:-

WHAT IS "CO PROSPERITY SPHERE"?

Japan is incessantly voicing her wish to establish an "East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," and that this sphere will be led by Japan. Japan has designed three co-prosperity spheres and is forcing them upon the various countries in the Orient. As leader, Japan is holding the strings to tighten or loosen the spheres as she pleases.

Korea and Formosa have already fallen into the co-prosperity sphere. What are the conditions in Korea and in Formosa to-day? At the close of the last European war, the President of the United States advocated self-decision by the nations. In support of the movement, the people in Korea started a mass movement, but this resulted in a countless number of unarmed men and women being killed. Formosa is being

8149-C580
20.1.41

Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.

(Signature)

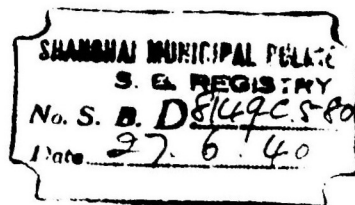
張雲代收
Editor

大中通訊社
收件回單

Signed: Koo Sih-yun on behalf
of editor of Dah Chung News Agency

Chopped: Dah Chung News Agency

D. 8149-C.580



June

25,

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

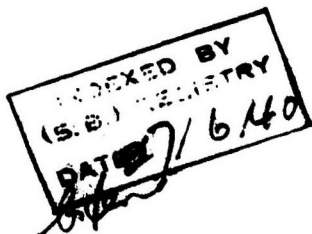
Rice

We have little evidence to support the theory that increase in price is due to speculation. So long as the "replacement cost" is the ruling factor. For this reason the attached articles are looked upon as undesirable and to some extent inciting to disorder. The Editor of the Dah Chung News Agency has been interviewed and a report from Special Branch is attached together with a statement made by this individual.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

OCK/.



454/25/6
F 11
P 25

June 21, 1940.

D.O. (Sp.Br.)

Sir,

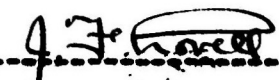
The editor of the Dah Chung News Agency, Mr. Chen Ting Hwei, was interviewed by me at headquarters this morning regarding the publication of an article entitled "Rice Situation in Shanghai" which appeared in four Chinese language newspapers on June 18, 1940. He stated that the article was the result of an interview he had with Mr. Yu Ya Ching. As Mr. Yu did not wish his name to be published as being the source of this article, he, the editor, announced that the information was secured from the Rice Hong Owners Guild. Regarding the speculators mentioned, he stated that no particular persons were indicated and that he intended it to refer to speculators in general. He added that his reference to rumours by undesirables was included in order to allay the fears of the public regarding the possible increase in the price of rice. Statement attached.

(Sd.) J. Mason.

Superintendent.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp.Br.).

Certified true copy



J. F. Mason
OCK.

Translation of a letter from Chen Ting-huei (陳廷輝),
editor of the Dah Chung News Agency (大中華社) to D. C.
(Special Branch) dated June 21, 1940.

Owing to the heavy increase in the price of rice which seriously affects the livelihood of the people, I had an interview with Mr. Yu Ya-ching at the Navigation Club on the afternoon of June 17.

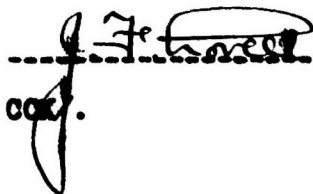
According to Mr. Yu, there is no reason for the price of rice to be increased because of the favourable rate of foreign exchange; furthermore large quantities of foreign rice have already been ordered. It is evident that the increase is due to persons, in possession of idle capital, manipulating or speculating in rice.

As Mr. Yu is a prominent merchant in this locality, his statement might put an end to rumours and also pacify the minds of the people. I, therefore, wrote the article in question. As I had not secured his approval beforehand, I stated in my article that the report had been secured from a member of the Rice Hong Owners' Guild.

My intention in writing the article in question was to appease the minds of the people in Shanghai. Moreover, Mr. Yu had also approved it when I showed him the text.

(Chopped and signed) Chen Ting-huei.

Certified true copy

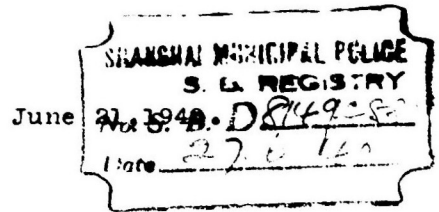

J. F. Forrest
ccy.

S & C G

Rice

We have little evidence to
show that the individual
is a member of the CP, or
to represent him in the military
facilities. For the reason of alleged
activities as listed above, and
the same activities inciting to
disorder. The Editor of the
Daily Army News, 3/1/47, has been
interviewed and a report for Sp. B.-
is attached together with a statement
made by the individual.

CP



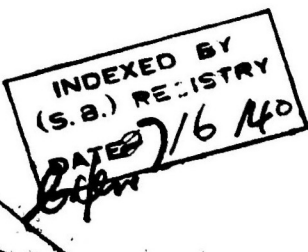
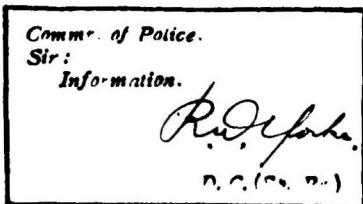
D.C. (Sp.Br.)

Sir,

The editor of the Dah Chung News Agency, Mr. Chen Ting Hwei, was interviewed by me at headquarters this morning regarding the publication of an article entitled "Rice Situation in Shanghai" which appeared in four Chinese language newspapers on June 18, 1940. He stated that the article was the result of an interview he had with Mr. Yu Ya Ching. As Mr. Yu did not wish his name to be published as being the source of this article, he, the editor, announced that the information was secured from the Rice Hong Owners Guild. Regarding the speculators mentioned, he stated that no particular persons were indicated and that he intended it to refer to speculators in general. He added that his reference to rumours by undesirables was included in order to allay the fears of the public regarding the possible increase in the price of rice. Statement attached.

Mason Sup

P.A. to D.C. (Sp.Br.)



Translation of a letter from Chen Ting-huei, (陳廷輝),
editor of the Dah Chung News Agency (大申社) to D. C.
(Special Branch) dated June 21, 1940.

Owing to the heavy increase in the price of rice which seriously affects the livelihood of the people, I had an interview with Mr. Yu Ya-ching at the Navigation Club on the afternoon of June 17.

According to Mr. Yu, there is no reason for the price of rice to be increased because of the favourable rate of foreign exchange; furthermore large quantities of foreign rice have already been ordered. It is evident that the increase is due to persons, in possession of idle capital, manipulating or speculating in rice.

As Mr. Yu is a prominent merchant in this locality, his statement might put an end to rumours and also pacify the minds of the people. I, therefore, wrote the article in question. As I had not secured his approval beforehand, I stated in my article that the report had been secured from a member of the Rice Hong Owners' Guild.

My intention in writing the article in question was to appease the minds of the people in Shanghai. Moreover, Mr. Yu had also approved it when I showed him the text.

(Chopped and signed) Chen Ting-huei.

D.C. (Sp.Br.)

June 18, 1940.

Afternoon Translation

National Herald, Chinese-American Daily News, Ta Mei Pao, Shun Pao :-

RICE SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

Any sharp increase in the price of rice jeopardizes peace and good order.

According to information secured from the Rice Hong Owners' Guild by our reporter, there are 452,976 bags of rice stored in the various godowns in Shanghai. Besides this the 1,000 rice shops, factories, etc. have in stock about 200,000 bags. Furthermore, local rice merchants have already ordered between 300,000 to 400,000 bags of foreign rice during the past half month at a favourable rate of exchange. This foreign rice will arrive in Shanghai at the beginning of next month. Thus there is no need to worry over the question of rice supplies.

The successive increases in the price of rice were caused by the manipulation of speculators. As the rate of foreign exchange has become steady, the speculators are turning their attention to the daily necessities of life. The prices of beans, oil, flour, wheat, etc. having all been increased, rice is now receiving the attention of the speculators. This became more obvious after the Dragon Boat Festival.

Notices have been repeatedly issued by the rice hong market and the bean and rice market for the strict suppression of speculation. The speculators are in possession of large sums of idle money and undertake secret transactions outside the markets. Furthermore, the markets are disturbed by the rumours spread by undesirable elements who are being utilized by the speculators, thereby causing many bona fide rice merchants to suffer heavy losses. People with large sums of idle money took advantage of the situation and made money.

In order to stabilize the rice market, the best thing to do is not to believe in the rumours but to promote co-operation between the authorities and the markets to bring about the strict prohibition of participation in the markets by speculators.

Recently it was strongly rumoured in the market that people in the interior districts were competing with one another in ordering foreign rice from Shanghai. This move is absolutely groundless. Although the price of rice in the interior districts is higher than before, the highest price is only about \$50 per "sar", while in Shanghai the lowest price of rice is more than \$50 per "sar". This proves that they could not have ordered rice from Shanghai.

The rumour of the abolition of the limit placed on the price of rice could not have been the reason for the increase in the price of rice. According to information secured by our reporter from interested circles, the authorities are encouraging merchants to order as much rice as they can, while special attention will be paid to the question of transportation fees. Improper increases in price will still be strictly suppressed.

The poor people are unable to buy rice at the present high price. Cheap sale of rice must be held at once to relieve their difficulties. Upon being interrogated by

June 18, 1940.

Afternoon Translation

our reporter about this problem, Mr. Yu Ya-ching stated that the necessary arrangements to hold cheap sales of rice are being intensified and that these cheap sales will start next month.

Discussions will be held by members of the rice cheap sale committee at a meeting to be held next week. Due to the large sum of money required, contributions from various circles will be solicited.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following comment:-

Sanctions Against Unscrupulous Rice Merchants

Owing to the activities of unscrupulous rice merchants, the price of rice has now risen to \$66 per "zar". It is to be feared that this may immediately cause serious disturbances. The unscrupulous merchants care nothing about forcing the people to take hazards. The authorities of the two Foreign Settlements are unable to devise ways and means to apply sanctions against these unscrupulous merchants. Does it mean that order will be allowed to go by the board, giving place to disturbances and destruction?

The rice situation is due to the fact that the authorities of the two Foreign Settlements had failed to deal severely with unscrupulous merchants and allowed them to hoard rice freely. Now we, residents in Shanghai, should beg the authorities of the two Foreign Settlements to instruct unscrupulous merchants to dispose of their hoarded rice in godowns within a short period and to place it on the market to be sold under the strict supervision of the Settlement authorities. The Settlement authorities should draw up detailed measures for the sale of hoarded rice and in the meantime, they should devise concrete plans to direct bona fide rice merchants to make extensive purchases of native rice and foreign rice or to register the hoarding of rice. Our Central Government, the district government organs and the friendly defence forces will naturally render every assistance to such measures for the purchase and transportation of rice.

Only the above steps may fundamentally put a stop to speculation and hoarding by unscrupulous merchants and bring about a satisfactory settlement of the rice question. If the Settlement authorities cannot find proper ways and means, the residents will in the end rise up and deal with the unscrupulous merchants in order to avert starvation. In that event, order in Shanghai will be disturbed and even destruction may occur and spread to neighbouring districts. Therefore, the authorities of the two Foreign Settlements must, at once, apply sanctions against unscrupulous merchants so as to save the residents and remove all causes for trouble in future.

If the Settlement authorities are not strong enough to apply sanctions against unscrupulous merchants, it will be absolutely necessary for our Central Government and the military authorities of the friendly nation to find a solution on their behalf.

To P.A. to O.C. (Ch. Br.) ^{Shanghai, 12/6/40} 193

Arthur Hays Sulzberger

D.S.

Col. Sante
Fale. Ruffe

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8149-C-580
Date 19 5 14

May 15, 1940.

LIST OF CHINESE NEWS AGENCIES IN THE FOREIGN
SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Name of Publisher and Editor</u>	<u>Date of Registration</u>	<u>Registration No.</u>
China Fleet News Service (中國財事通訊社), 14 Lane 318 Avenue Road.	Tsu Tsao-zeu (朱紹慈) Publisher and Editor)	29.8.38.	C.243
Chung Yung Educational News Agency (中僑教育新聞社), 191 Carter Road.	Kao Yuin-loo (高雲廬) Publisher and Editor)	5.10.39.	C.643
Commercial News Agency (商業電訊社), 33 Ningpo Road.	Kao Sih-ting (高雪汀) Publisher) Yang Chi-kwang (楊劍光 Editor)	4.12.39.	C.689
Credit Men's Economic Bulletin (英文經濟日報), Room 119 House 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	L.I. Tsok (祝詩志) Publisher and Editor)	14.7.39.	C.565
Dah Kwan News Agency (大光通訊社), 16 Lane 70 Pubbling Well Road.	Zau Maung-loo (鄧夢廬) Publisher) Wong Sih-zung (王雪塵 Editor)	27.10.38.	C.315
Economic News Agency (經濟新聞社), Room 11 House 33 Ningpo Road.	Kao Sih-ting (高雪汀) Publisher) Ling Shih-dang (林樹棠 Editor)	12.8.39.	C.593
Hsien Tai News Agency (現代通訊社), 1252 Avenue Edward VII.	Wong Min-tuh (王明德) Publisher and Editor)	23.3.38.	C.113
Hsin Kwang News Agency (新光通訊社), 441 Pubbling Well Road.	Pao Shang-hsien (包上賢) Publisher) Kwei Fu-kwang (桂步光 Editor)	18.10.39.	C.656
Hwa Fan News Agency (華風通訊社), 5 Lane 228 Burkill Road.	Woo Wan-thueh (吳婉棠) Publisher and Editor)	7.6.39.	C.528
Hwa Kwang News Agency (華光通訊社), 42-44 Yunnan Road.	Wong Shi-sun (王壽孫) Publisher) Ni Ku-lien (倪古蓮 Editor)	5.2.40.	C.742

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Name of Publisher and Editor</u>	<u>Date of Registration</u>	<u>Registration No.</u>
Hwa Tung News Agency (<u>華東通訊社</u>), Room 309 House 378 Peking Road.	Ma Ching-yui (<u>馬敬予</u>) Publisher and Editor)	4.11.37.	C. 18
Kuo Min News Agency (<u>國民通訊社</u>), 53 Poochow Road.	Lee Choy (<u>李才</u>) Publisher and Editor)	24.10.39.	C.660
Kwang Hwa News Agency (<u>光華新聞社</u>), Room 212 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Koo Ngau (<u>顧岳</u>) Publisher) Sze Meng-chiu (<u>史孟九</u> Editor)	2.2.40.	C.741
National News Agency (<u>國光新聞社</u>), 1709 Avenue Road.	Tseu Tsung (<u>周振</u>) Publisher) Ghui Zau-hung (<u>郭兆鴻</u> Editor)	2.9.38.	C.248
Ping Ming News Agency (<u>平明通訊社</u>), Room 502, House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Chang Chi-yah (<u>張齊雅</u>) Publisher and Editor)	8.3.40.	C.769
Shanghai Economic News Service (<u>上海經濟日報</u>), 14 Lane 318 Avenue Road.	Tsu Tsao-zou (<u>朱紹藻</u>) Publisher) Wang Ts-tsong (<u>汪子章</u> Editor)	12.10.39.	C.653
Shanghai News Agency (<u>上海新聞社</u>), Room 720 Tse Shu Building, Nanking Road.	Dong Yeh-kong (<u>董逸康</u>) Publisher) Chen Tung-bah (<u>陳東白</u> Editor)	6.2.39.	C.404
Shanghai Public News Agency (<u>上海新聞社</u>), Room 212 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Chiang Shih-ling (<u>蔣石林</u>) Publisher and Editor)	29.6.38.	C.209
Shanghai Social News Agency (<u>上海社會新聞社</u>), 24 Passage 285 Rue Lafayette	Fong Chu-ying (<u>方蔚影</u>) Publisher) Chu Hung-pah (<u>朱鴻柏</u> Editor)	9.8.39.	C.591
Shen Kiang News Agency (<u>申江通訊社</u>), Room 221 House 614 Nanking Road.	Ju Sin (<u>茹辛</u>) Publisher) Chu Hsin-fa (<u>朱信孚</u> Editor)	18.4.40.	C.787
Sing Sang News Agency (<u>新聲通訊社</u>), Room 2 House 201 Tientsin Road.	Myien Hsueh-sung (<u>葉學書</u>) Publisher and Editor)	4.11.37.	C. 17

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Name of Publisher and Editor</u>	<u>Date of Registration</u>	<u>Registration No.</u>
Star (Screen & Stage) News Agency (海星社), Room 326 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Loh Siao-lo (洛小流) Publisher and Editor)	7.2.40.	C.747
Ta Tung News Agency (大通新聞社), 16 Lane 290 Kweichow Road.	Chang Chi-ping (張志平) Publisher) Ju Sin (茹辛 Editor)	8.12.37.	C. 47
Ta Wu News Agency (大漢通訊社), 292 Hankow Road.	Chang Meng-hsiung (張夢熊) Publisher and Editor)	5.5.39.	C.485
Wu Kwang News Agency (光通訊社), 33 Passage 148 Rue du Pere Froc.	Woo Soc-tsoeng (吳蘇中) Publisher and Editor)	2.11.37.	C. 9
Wu Sun News Agency (三聲通訊社), 15 Shih Feng Li (慈丰里), Hanking Road corner of Shanse Road.	Chen Chan-yuin (陳展雲) Publisher and Editor)	2.11.39.	C.668

Addendum

Dah Chung News Agency (大中通訊社), 26 Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII	Chen Ting-huei (陳廷輝) Publisher and Editor)	28.7.39. (Date of re-registration - 21.5.40.)	C.580
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Havas

Original Havas
message from
which Del. being
agency of it was
made.

哈 瓦 斯 社 電 報

LC

-13-

JAPANESE PRESS INTENSIFIES CAMPAIGN URGING END TO
CHINA INCIDENT, POSITIVE POLICY IN WEST

TOKYO, MAY 26 (HAVAS) WHILE PREMIER YONAI IN A SPEECH AT
A SPIRITUAL MOBILISATION MOVEMENT MEETING APPEALED TO THE
NATION FOR CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT " IN BUILD-
ING UP NATIONAL DEFENSE IN ORDER TO CONDUCT A 'TOTAL WAR'
FOR DISPOSAL OF THE CHINA INCIDENT, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF
THE COMPLEX INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, " VOICES ARE MULTIPLYING
IN THE PRESS FOR A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINA WAR "TO FREE
JAPAN'S HANDS FOR WORLDWIDE EVENTS TO COME."

AFTER THE ASAHI HAD ADVISED THE NATION TO GET RID
OF THE "CHAIN OF ITS FEET," THE CHINA INCIDENT, THE KOKUMIN
URGED AN EARLY AND COMPLETE END TO THE CHINA INCIDENT
TO PERMIT JAPAN TO TAKE A "MORE POSITIVE POLICY TOWARD THE
EUROPEAN WAR."

THE NEWSPAPER POINTS OUT THAT DESPITE THE ESTABLISHMENT
AT NANKING OF A NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WHOSE REAL STRENGTH
HAS YET TO BE TESTED, THE SUPREME POLICY AS EXPRESSED BY
PRINCE KONOYE - TO CONTINUE THE PROSECUTION OF THE CHINA
INCIDENT UNTIL THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT -
HAS NOT YET BEEN REALISED.

THE KOKUMIN URGES THE GOVERNMENT TO PUT A SPEEDY END
TO THE CHINA INCIDENT, AND TO END "BURDEN FORMALITIES
AND GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS ABOUT THE NEW GOVERNMENT AT
NANKING, WHILE THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT CONTINUES RESIST-
ANCE, NOT WITH A PARTIAL PEACE, BUT WITH COMPLETE PEACE."

THE NEWSPAPER CONCLUDES SHOULD BE REMEMBERED AS A RESULT
OF THE CHINA INCIDENT, AND UNDERSTOOD AS WELL
WHATEVER MAY BE THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR CURRENTLY
GOING ON TO A POLICY OF NON-INVOLVEMENT, REMAINING
NEUTRAL.

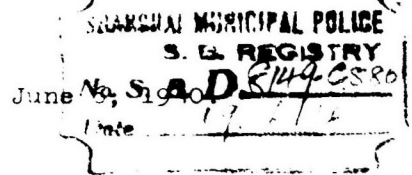
JAPAN UNABLE TO WITHDRAW HER FOOT OF CLAY FROM THE LIRE :

CONTRADICTION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT BECOMES

INCREASINGLY ACUTE : YONAI IN HIS STATEMENT AGAIN DREAMS

OF THE CONQUEST OF CHINA : JAPANESE AND THE PUPPETS HARBOUR

"A DEVIL'S WOMB" : RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM ARE OBSCURE



To Major Bourne,
Commissioner of Police, S. B. C.

re. Request for investigation of Dah Chung
News Agency.

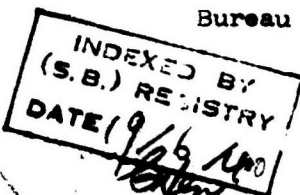
Sir,

An article appearing in the Chinese American Daily News dated June 5th to the effect that "the hatred of Japanese people against the government is daily increasing" is a fabricated report and it is believed that the news was circulated with the intention of fomenting anti-Japanese sentiment among the Chinese people, slandering the Japanese Army and nationals. It is stated at the end of this report that this report was supplied by the Dah Chung News Agency. However, no such news agency can be found in the list of news agency (D. 8149/1) which was compiled by the Municipal Police on May 15th after investigations. It is believed that this news agency may be operating illegally, therefore it is hoped that special attention be paid by the Municipal Police to anti-Japanese acts of this news agency.

Further I shall be very grateful that the Municipal Police make investigation into location, the responsible persons and its registration etc. and furnish this office with the information. It is also requested that not only the reply to this letter but also replies to other letters be forwarded in future directly to this office without sending them through Lieutenant-Colonel Saito of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Army.

Yours very truly,

(chop) Shanghai Press & Shipping Office
Room 218, Building
(small chop)



Chinese-American Daily News of June 5, 1940 :-

CHINESE RESISTANCE BECOMING INCREASINGLY STRONG : HATRED BY
JAPANESE PEOPLE TOWARDS THEIR GOVERNMENT IS INCREASING DAILY:
FEET DEEP IN THE MIRE AND UNABLE TO RETREAT : SERIOUS
REPERCUSSIONS LIKELY

The following are the points of the statement made by the Japanese Premier Yonai on June 3 that are likely to arouse the attention of Chinese circles :-

(1) Japanese foreign policy should be centred on the disposal of the China Incident.

(2) The China policy originally decided upon is to be adhered to and new instructions are to be issued to General Abe on the basis of the result of the meeting held on May 31 by the Board of Asia Development, ordering him to start negotiations with the puppet regime for "fundamental terms" with a view to realizing the object of Japan's invasion of China.

(3) No recognition of the puppet regime by Japan before Wang Ching-wei signs and concludes the "fundamental terms."

Developments of this new stage will be decided by future changes. With a view to ascertaining the recent conditions, a reporter of the Dah Chung News Agency called on a certain diplomat yesterday and secured the following information from him :-

In the European war Japan's position is more important than that of Italy. However, due to the fact that her feet have gone so deep in the mire in China that she is not in a position to retreat, she has completely lost her freedom to deal with the future events of the world. That she is sorry in her heart can be verified by the Japanese Press.

(1) Of late the Japanese newspapers have all hoped for an early conclusion of the China Incident so that

Japan can adopt a positive policy as regards the European war.

(2) The Asahi has frankly advised the Japanese people to rid themselves of the yoke of the China Incident.

However, the Japanese militarists have failed to come to their senses. Following defeats in military operations, they have started political attacks; not only are they desiring to beat China to her knees, but they are also attempting to conquer the whole of China. They are planning to make use of Wang Ching-wei, the puppet, to bring about the annexation of Manchuria and Mongolia, the blockade of Central China, the control of South China and the whole of this country from Heilungkiang in the north to Hainan Island in the south, from the coast to the creeks in the interior, etc. They intend to convert the accomplished facts into terms and law.

The Chinese Government, in its desire to secure the integrity of its territory and the sovereignty of its administrative rights, naturally is unable to allow herself to be conquered or slaughtered by Japan. Consequently, it is determined to carry on the war of resistance without entering into peace with Japan until the Japanese forces have been driven from Chinese soil. Finding it impossible to effect the conquest of China, Prince Konoye, the ex-Premier of the Japanese Government, advocated the continuation of war against China until the collapse of the Chinese National Government. However, as a result of resistance in the past three years, China has become more united politically and stronger militarily. What Prince Konoye said has still failed of materialization up to the present. On the contrary, Japan is facing a poorer situation gradually, while her people have become gradually more displeased with their government. It is for this reason that the "Kokumin" recently expressed its hope for an early solution of the China Incident and that the government would not use superficial means to bring about an incomplete solution.

at this time when the Chinese National Government is carrying on its war of resistance, because what the people want is a complete peace and not a partial one.

This is what the Japanese people hope for from their government and yet the latter is working contrary to their expectations. It can be very well expected that this will give rise to serious repercussions.

Conflict between General Abe and Wang Ching-wei -

Negotiations break down

The most important mission of General Abe as Envoy Extraordinary to Nanking is to carry into force the statement of Prince Konoye and to draw up "fundamental terms" with Wang Ching-wei. Following the arrival of General Abe, Wang Ching-wei planned to commence the negotiations after the presentation of credentials by General Abe. Prior to General Abe's coming to China, Wang Ching-wei had various rites rehearsed in order to be prepared for the receiving of General Abe. However, General Abe paid a call on Wang Ching-wei at the latter's residence and insisted that he would not present his credentials until an agreement between the Japanese and the puppets had been signed. The views of ^{them} the two sides reached an impasse and a serious split occurred. Recently, Admiral Yonai declared that fresh instructions would be sent to General Abe to resume the talks but the recognition of the puppet regime would be given only after the amelioration of the "fundamental terms." Wang Ching-wei is worrying as to whether Japan will carry out this "superficial procedure."

Not one demand of Wang Ching-wei accepted

Recently Wang Ching-wei appointed Chen Kung-po, Chu Min-nyi and others to proceed to Japan ostensibly to return his respects but in reality to ascertain the true intention of the Japanese and to request the Japanese to give immediate recognition. It is learned that Chen Kung-po has submitted

the following three demands to the Japanese :-

- (1) Immediate recognition of the puppet regime.
- (2) Permission to ^{train} ~~form~~ its own army.
- (3) Establishment of a "Central Bank."

It is said that Chen Kung-po's efforts have proved futile and that he will return in low spirits.

As regards the first request, the Japanese pretence is that she will give recognition when she has completed the necessary arrangements among the Powers.

The second request cannot be accepted because the greatest danger of the training of an army is that once this army turns coat, it is likely to bolster up the influence of the guerrillas.

In connection with the third request, the Japanese have suffered heavily following their establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank in North China and of the Hwa Shing Bank in Central China, resulting in the heavy drop in the value of the Japanese banknotes and affecting seriously Japan's trade abroad. For the present, the Japanese are unwilling to increase their burden any more and on this account they have turned down the request.

This shows that the only hope Japan holds of Wang Ching-wei is to conclude a treaty for the sale of China through the hands of Wang Ching-wei. One can imagine what the future holds for the puppet regime. --- Dah Chung News Agency.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8169 C. S. 80
Date May 28, 1940

Subject (in full) Dah Chung News Agency - Registration renewed

Made by... D. S. Pharazyn Forwarded by... Supt. Mason

On 28.5.40 Certificate No.C. 580 of the Dah Chung News Agency (大中社) was cancelled by D. C. (Special Branch) for furnishing to the Chun Pao (申報) an untrue report re arrival of Jewish refugees.

On 29.5.40 a new certificate was issued to the agency by D. C. (Special Branch) upon Chen Ting-huei (陳廷輝), editor and publisher, signing a bond (attached) promising to refrain from publishing objectionable matter, and also a letter to that effect (attached).

D. S. Pharazyn
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.S.) REGISTRY
DATE 31/8/40

To the Special Branch,

The undersigned admits that the news items sent out by his news agency on May 21 and 24 are not true. Hereafter, the undersigned will exercise greater care and will refrain from disseminating any news that lacks confirmation.

Chen Ting-huei

Dah Chung News Agency

May 29.

*Certificate received
29/5/40. R.H.Y.*

逕啟者 敝社前於廿日及廿四日所發稿中殊有未確

實處嗣後 逕輝當格外謹慎選擇如新聞來源無

切實証明者自當不予登刊專此即上

工部局
政治部
啟

大中通訊社

陳廷輝 啟

九月九日

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I, the editor/publisher of the Dah Chung News Agency
....., hereby pledge to refrain
from writing or publishing or causing to be written or
published any objectionable, libelous or undesirable
newspaper article, story or editorial and hereby undertake
to submit, should this pledge be broken, to any
administrative action against me/my paper ordered by the
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch), Shanghai Municipal
Police.

(Signed & Chopped) Chen Ping-huei.

Date May 29, 1930.....

立志願書人陳廷輝（公共租界）
重慶路四四弄六號大申通訊社編輯人
自願制止書寫或登載任何不穩或毀
謗文字或新聞或評論如有違反上
述情形聽憑公共租界警務處特
務部長採取任何處罰措置
大申通訊社 特此書為証具呈
公共租界警務處特務部長
立志願書人陳廷輝 謹啟
一九四〇年五月廿九日立

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4875 of October 21, 1937,

DAH CHANG NEWS AGENCY

has been registered on May 15th, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C. 580 is issued accordingly, to

Chen Ting-huei, the registered Editor. This Certificate is not transferable.

For Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十一日)

大
中
通
訊
社

已於民國廿九年五月十五日

在本處登記茲給第C字五八〇號

登記證為憑此證給予

總編輯陳廷輝 不得讓渡

副警務處長

鈐印

MAY 2, 1940

The Readers' Forum

Jewish Refugees

To the Editor:

My attention has been directed to a paragraph contained in your journal, stating that probably 3,000 Central European refugees would be landing in Shanghai in the course of the current month. As a member of the Refugee Committee, in charge of affairs pertaining to immigration, I must stigmatize this statement as a gross exaggeration. To my estimation the number of immigrants likely to land here in May will be much nearer to 30, than to 3,000. The total of Central European immigrants at present residing here also is being grossly exaggerated, for it is nearer 19,000 (after 21 months of immigration) than 27,000 and more, as insinuated by a portion of the local press.

Yours faithfully,

E. KANN

Shanghai, May 25, 1940.

With all due regard for Mr. Kann's position and information, we call attention to the point made by municipal officials that only arrivals with less than U.S. \$400 are required to have refugee permits.—
EDITOR.

15-1-40
Kann
28/5

CHINA PRESS

MAY 26 1940

Number Nearer 30

Committee Man Denies 3,000 Jews Due Here

The report that 3,000 Jewish refugees are expected to arrive here in the near future was stigmatized as a "gross exaggeration" yesterday by Mr. E. Kann, member of the Refugee Committee, who said that the number of the new arrivals is much nearer 30.

Mr. Kann estimated that there are at present about 19,000 emigres living in Shanghai.

The report of the large new influx of refugees from Nazidom was obviously denied by Mr. Ellis Hayim, chairman of the committee currently granting aid to new arrivals, and by Municipal Police officials dealing with the immigration of refugees here.

Since wholesale immigration of Jewish refugees into Shanghai was stopped about six months ago, the

majority of fresh arrivals have permits for residence in the Settlement only. Few permits are being granted for residence in the Concession and an insignificant number are granted by Japanese authorities north of the Bow Creek.

17,000

CHINA PRESS

MAY 25 1940

Arrival Here Of 3,000 Jews Expected Soon

The local European Jewish emigre colony, which numbers a total of approximately 20,000, is expected to swell considerably with the arrival here early next month of a new batch of refugees numbering 3,000, it was rumored yesterday.

A large number of the new arrivals are expected on the Lloyd Triestino liner, Conte Verde, which is due in port on June 6.

Mr. Ellis Hayim, chairman of the committee currently granting aid to the emigres, yesterday denied all knowledge of the arrival of a new batch of refugees, however.

The Shanghai Municipal Council and the police officials dealing with refugee immigration here, also stated that they knew nothing of the new arrivals.

According to the restrictions promulgated by the S.M.C. and the Japanese authorities here, it is possible for refugees to take up residence in Shanghai if they present a sum of US\$400 at their arrival. Entry into the city is also allowed those with relatives here, who are able to support them during their stay.

There is a large number of refugees who have already established themselves here, in possession of businesses, boarding houses, shops and restaurants, and those who have found jobs, who would consequently be able to support relatives.

Handwritten notes:
D.S. 12-15
1940
E. 2-11

SHANGHAI TIMES.

MAY 25 1940

REPORT OF REFUGEE ARRIVALS DENIED

**S.M.P. Say Permits Not
Issued To 3,000
More Emigres**

The report that 3,000 Jewish refugees are coming to Shanghai by the end of this month and that permits had been issued to all of them by the Shanghai Municipal Council, was denied by the S.M.P. yesterday. They said that permits had been issued to nothing like this number of people and that it was a physical impossibility that 3,000 refugees could arrive here during the next week as there are no ships coming.

However, the general impression persists that a large number of Jewish refugees from Europe are coming to Shanghai soon, and these possible new emigres include those who have enough money not to need S.M.C. permits. Restrictions, it may be remembered, were placed on further emigre arrivals here last year. However, under these restrictions it is still possible for refugees to land here without permits if they possessed a sufficient amount of money, the minimum being U.S.\$400.

CABLE:
"SHUNPAO"
SHANGHAI

CODE:
BENTLEY'S
TELEPHONE:
93245-8

THE SHUN PAO

ESTABLISHED 1872

309 HANKOW ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA

PUBLISHED BY
THE COLUMBIA PUBLISHING CO., INC.

申報

May 25, 1940.

F. A. Pitts, Esquire
Shanghai Municipal Police
Room 215
Central Police Station
Foochow Road
Shanghai

Dear Sir:

The article published in The Shun
Pao of May 22, 1940 concerning alleged
arrival of Jewish immigrants was furnished
by the TA CHUNG (大 中) news agency.

Yours very truly,



N. F. ALLMAN
Editor-in-Chief

ib/

SHANGHAI TIMES

1941

3,000 Refugees Due Here Next Week

Increasing the existing number of Jewish refugees in Shanghai, at present estimated over 17,000, to a new total of over 20,000, 3,000 more Jewish refugees are expected to arrive in Shanghai from Europe towards the end of May, it was reported yesterday.

Permission is said to have been secured from the Shanghai Municipal Council for their arrival. It is estimated that of the huge number already in Shanghai, only 30 per cent. have secured employment.

DS 215
1005

May 22, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao :-

3,000 JEWISH REFUGEES DUE IN SHANGHAI END OF MAY

51 The position of Jews has become more difficult following the extension of the European war. According to information secured from Jewish refugees, 3,000 Jewish refugees will come to Shanghai at the end of this month. Permission is said to have been secured from the S.M.C. to enable them to live in the district. It is said that out of about 1,000 Jewish refugees in Shanghai, only 30% have secured employment.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 27, 1940

Subject (in full) Wrong translation of news item made by Dah Chung News

Agency

Made by... D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by... Supt. Mason

With reference to the attached translation of a report entitled "20 rice dealers to be prosecuted" taken from the National Herald (神報) and several other local Chinese newspapers of May 23, 1940.

Enquiries show that the report was supplied to these newspapers by the Dah Chung News Agency (大中央社), 26 Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII.

On May 25 Chen Ting-huei (陳廷輝), editor and manager of the agency, was called to and interviewed at Headquarters. Upon being questioned by D.I. Crawford as to the source of the information, he replied that the article was translated from the China Press (cutting attached) but his translator had mistranslated the word "stall holders" into "rice dealers" for which mistake he expressed regrets.

Em. Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S. 5) REISTRY
DATE 30/5/40

May 23, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

National Herald, Chinese-American Daily News, Ta Mei Pao and
Shen Van Pao :-

20 RICE DEALERS TO BE PROSECUTED

51
According to reliable information, the two Municipal Councils will institute legal proceedings against speculators next week. There are 20 rice merchants in the International Settlement who are said to have failed to mention the prices of their wares despite repeated warnings by the S.M.C. Consequently, the S.M.C., as a deterrent to others, has decided to institute a prosecution against these 20 rice merchants next week.

The Commodity Prices Control Committee of the Council will detail officials to carry out an inspection of shops in the district to ascertain whether the prices of goods are being exhibited in accordance with the stipulations of the Committee. The officials will also ascertain whether these prices are proper or whether they have raised.

It is said that in the past, shops in close proximity to each other have frequently marked different prices on similar articles, the difference in prices being about \$0.10. In connection with such cases, the Council has decided to order those shops which are charging a higher price to make adjustments voluntarily.

Twenty Profiteers Spotted As Council Starts Purge

The Municipal Council yesterday brought its legal guns into action in its fight against profiteering in Shanghai. For the first time since the law came in force, 20 stall-holders will be prosecuted in court early next week for not exhibiting price-tags in front of their stalls. THE CHINA PRESS was informed.

This step was described by a member of the Price Control Committee as the "beginning of more energetic action" against profiteering in food and commodity prices here. In time, it was stated, similar action will be taken against store-owners refusing to exhibit price-tags, and, as additional evidence is received, merchants and dealers will be taken into court on the more serious charge of profiteering.

"Deeds, Not Words"

It was explained that legal action against the 20 stall-holders was taken after numerous warnings had been issued by the Council. This action was not taken before as sufficient time had to be allowed for all dealers to acquaint themselves with the procedure they were required to follow in selling their products.

Furthermore, it was stated, the dealers had to be given time to realize that the Council "meant what it said, and intended to follow up its words with deeds."

The French Municipal Council yesterday had not filed charges against any dealers. It was stressed, however, that the Settlement body's step was being carried out with the co-operation of the French Municipality, so that similar action in the Concession could be expected shortly.

Meanwhile, Council inspectors continued to visit markets and stores in the Settlement, and see that dealers followed the required regulations in selling their food.

False Scales Confiscated

THE CHINA PRESS was present on one of these inspection tours yesterday. The inspector made sure that every stall was exhibiting a

price-tag in a prominent place, and confiscated a number of scales with incorrect measures.

Neighboring price-tags were often seen to bear different prices for the same product, the difference usually amounting to about 10 cents. Nothing was yet being done on the question of different price-scales. It was stated, as the Council had so far made no attempt to fix prices.

However, it was pointed out, a buyer seeing one price-tag bearing figures lower than another, would naturally make his purchases in the former stall, and this formed an incentive for dealers to lower their prices themselves.

Prices On Downtrend

Meanwhile, a downward trend in local food prices was experienced yesterday, explained by the recent improvement in the exchange value of the Chinese dollar.

Produce firms set the example in this trend, when both the Henningson Produce Company and the Geddes Trading and Dairy Farm Company announced a reduction of \$1 per pound on their brands of butter. This brought the price of their butter down from \$7.10 a pound to \$6.10 a pound.

Several compradore stores cut their rates by amounts ranging from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. The Shanghai General Supply Company, 1641 Avenue Joffre, announced that, effective immediately, all their prices would be reduced by 15 per cent. A 10 per cent reduction was previously made on May 20, they pointed out.

Having already lowered their prices on May 18, the Yan Shing grocery store, on Avenue Joffre, announced that further reduction came into effect yesterday.

The 25 per cent surcharge levied on all wines and spirits distributed by Oakbeck, Macgregor and Company, was cancelled on Saturday. On the heels of this step, the Shanghai Alcohol Retailers yesterday announced that they had decided to reduce their prices.

Ref 1-5/5.

1.14
1-23
5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 5 REGISTRY
No. S. 5, D. 9174
Date May 13, 1940.

Subject (in full) Dah Chung News Agency - Change of ownership and
application for re-registration

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Acting in accordance with the verbal instructions of P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch), Chen Ting-huei (陳廷輝), editor and manager of the Dah Chung News Agency (大中國報社), 26 Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII, was called to this office on May 11 when he submitted a letter (attached with translation), giving as a reason for his failure to apply for re-registration of his news agency at an earlier date, the statement that he was unaware of any regulation requiring him to re-register his agency.

Em J. Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S. 5) REGISTRY
DATE 5/13/40

Translation

May 11, 1940.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

I beg to inform you that I have taken over the Dah Chung News Agency since March 8, 1940. I failed to apply for re-registration of my news agency at an earlier date as I thought that such was not necessary on the grounds that there was no indication on the certificate issued to the former holder in respect of the firm that the licence was issued to certain designated persons nor was there any mention made on its reverse side that the licence was not transferable.

I shall be much obliged if you will grant re-registration of my news agency.

Chen Ting-huei.

金君建輝 自本年三月八日接辦大中通訊社後，因
前所領之登記證，向未指明登記，不得讓渡與
他人及指定給予何人，故座之未能前來重行申訴，
部致此。

查核在案，即予登記為感。此上。

公共租界工務處

政治部部長

大中通訊社社長

陳建輝 啟

十九年五月十日

Registration No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Dah Chung News Agency (大中國通訊社)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office 26 Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII Tel.

Printing Office

- do -

Tel.

Name and address of proprietor Chen Ting-huei, 26 Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor

- do -

Character and language of publication News reports in Chinese issued daily
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Object of publication

To report news

Date of first issue

March 8, 1940

Circulation

Capital and source of income

Subscription fees

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date May 8, 1940.

(Signature) Chen Ting-huei
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

(Mason)
P.A. to D.C.

Ben Tolson O.S.
Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

R. J. Forks
D.C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. & REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date May 9, 1940

Subject Dah Chung News Agency - Change of Ownership

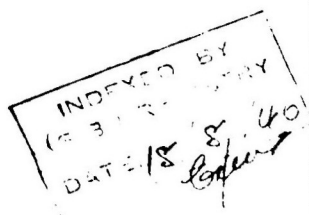
Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for re-registration received from the Dah Chung News Agency (大中國通訊社), 26 Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII, which announced its temporary suspension on December 25, 1939, and resumed functioning on March 8, 1940.

Chen Ting-huei (陳廷輝), editor and manager of the news agency in question, when interviewed at Headquarters on May 7, stated that as a result of pressure of work in other business affairs, Wu Chung-yih (吳中一), the former registered editor and publisher, had severed his connection with the firm on March 8, 1940, and that since date the news agency has been run under his (Chen Ting-huei) management and editorship.

Enquiries made show that Chen Ting-huei, native of Changchow, Kiangsu, aged 38, is a member of the editorial staff of the Ta Mei Pao (大美報), an American-registered Chinese daily, 19 Avenue Edward VII (S.M.C. Registration Certificate, No.C. 166), which post he has held since the beginning of 1938. During the period 1928 to 1937, he was a reporter on the staff of the Sing Sung News Agency (新聲社), 201 Tientsin Road (Certificate No.C. 17). Nothing to the detriment of the applicant is known to this office.

The news agency was registered with the S.M.C. on July 28, 1939, under No.C. 580 which



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date : 19

Subject:

Made by:

Forwarded by:

certificate has been returned and is attached
herewith.

[Handwritten signature]
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

DAH CHUNG NEWS AGENCY

has been registered on July 28, 1939.

and this certificate of registration No. C.580 is issued accordingly.

Thos Robertson
for Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十一日)

大中通訊社已於民國廿八年七月廿八日

在本處登記茲給第C字五八〇號

登記證為憑

副警務處長



公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 大中通訊社 (中文)
(中文, 西文)
2. 國 籍 中華民國
3. 編輯部地址 本埠愛多亞路重慶路西恒業里廿六號 電話
4. 印刷部地址 全 上 電話
5. 主辦人姓名 陳廷輝 住址 本社
6. 出版人姓名 全 上 住址 全 上
7. 總編輯姓名 全 上 住址 全 上
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 每晚用中文報道新聞分送各報
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 報道新聞服務社會
10. 創刊日期 中華民國二十九年三月八日
11. 銷 數
12. 資本及收入來源 經費來源全恃各報館及私人訂閱之稿費收入
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章 陳廷輝

日期 一九四〇年五月八日

6. 50M-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 111111
S. 5. REGISTRAR

S. 5, Special Branch, *ditto*

REPORT

Date Dec. 27, 1939

Subject. Dah Chung News Agency Temporarily Suspends Its Operations

Made by *WJH* and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder.

The Dah Chung News Agency (大中國通訊社, whose office is in Room 504 of the Chung Wei Banking Building, No.143 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, has announced its temporary suspension as from December 25.

This news agency was formed in July last by Wu Chung-yih (吳中一), Chinese editor of the Ta Mei Pao (大美報), Chinese morning edition of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury.

On December 16 a reporter of the agency named Chen Hsi-chang (or Zung Shien-tsang 陳憲章) was kidnapped on Nanking Road by the Wang Ching-wei clique but as he agreed to join the clique, he telephoned on the following day to the Sin Wan Pao (新聞報), the Chinese-American Daily News (中美日報), etc., denying any report published by local Chinese newspapers relating to his abduction. As a result of his joining Wang's clique, a threatening letter, ~~enclosed~~ with a bullet was sent to the residence of Wu Chung-yih, No.107 Hsin Ling Tsung (信陵邨), Rue du Marche, on December 23, while a telephone message was sent to Wu Chung-yih in the office of the Ta Mei Pao, demanding that he leave Shanghai within ten days. A report to this effect has been made to the French Police. Apart from temporarily suspending the operations of the Dah Chung News Agency, Wu Chung-yih is now nightly sleeping in the office of the Ta Mei Pao.

D. C. (Special Branch).

WJH
Dec 27
12
WJH

Ta Ying Yeh Pao dated December 26 - 27.12.39(AM)

DAH CHUNG NEWS AGENCY SUSPENDS OPERATIONS

The Dah Chung News agency (大中社) was established several months ago. It has been experiencing much difficulty in handling its affairs since the abduction of its reporter named Chen Hsi-chung (陈憲章) which occurred recently in front of the Chocolate Shop on Nanking Road. Consequently, the agency ceased operations on the night of December 25.

file
Gavan

December 22, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

ANTI-JAPANESE CHINESE NEWSPAPER REPORTER
JOINS PEACE MOVEMENT

Anti-Japanese journalists on the south side of the creek whose conditions are worsening are beginning to join Wang Ching Wei's peace movement.

On December 16 a Chinese journalist named Zung Shien Tsang, a correspondent of the Dah Chung News Agency and concurrently a clerk of the Chinese Newspaper Reporters' Lien Nyi Association, joined the peace movement. This has given rise to great unrest among the anti-Japanese journalists.

The Dah Chung News Agency is notoriously anti-Japanese, distributing anti-Japanese propaganda with financial support from the Chungking Government.

Zung Shien Tsang is reported to have left the News Agency because 'u Chung Ih, manager of the concern was deliberately fabricating anti-Japanese news when he knew that the war of resistance cannot help China. Zung Shien Tsang's joining with the peace movement has caused great panic among the anti-Japanese journalists because he knows Chungking's propaganda secrets. As a result of Zung's disaffection Ching Hwa Ding of the "Sun Pao", Chang Sa Hsueh, Chao Chuin Hao and Chui Chao Ye of the "Dah Mei Wan Pao" and 'u Chung Ih, manager of the Dah Chung News Agency, have held secret meetings during the past few days to consider the matter. It is further reported that 'u Kai Sien is working behind them.

'u Chung Ih is said to have appealed to the French authorities for protection.

December 17, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News, Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao and
National Herald :-

POLITICAL ABDUCTION ON NANKING ROAD

At 9.05 p.m. yesterday an abduction of a political nature occurred in front of the Chocolate Shop on Nanking Road, in which one named Chen Hsi-chang (陳憲章) who was one time a clerk in the local Newspaper Reporters Association, was forcibly carried off.

It appears that a person named Yuan Siao-yih (袁紹逸) alias Yuan Hsueh-yen (袁雪易), editor of the former Wei Lung News Agency (外倫社), has been attempting to work harm in newspaper circles ever since his surrender to the Wang Ching-wei clique. However, being not very well acquainted with the members of the newspaper fraternity, he has on several occasions invited Chen Hsi-chang for consultations, hoping to induce the latter to act as his informer, but each time he proved unsuccessful. Being hard pressed by Yuan recently, Chen went to the Chocolate Shop last night, intending to enlighten Yuan on the principles of loyalty and righteousness. Fearing unexpected trouble, Chen went to the place in company with several friends. On arriving at the place, Chen noticed three private cars, the licence numbers of two of which were 8021 and 4693, standing in the front of the shop. Yuan at that time was standing by the side of one of the cars. On seeing the approach of Chen, he forced him into one of the vehicles which then left at a high speed in a westerly direction followed by the other two cars. It is believed that they were driven out towards the Western District.

Chinese-American Daily News and Sin Wan Pao :-

REPORT OF ABDUCTION ON NANKING ROAD SAID UNTRUE

A person who claimed to be named Chen Hsi-chang (陳顯章) has informed this paper by telephone that the report published in newspapers yesterday recounting the abduction of one Chen Hsi-chang on Nanking Road is untrue because he had not gone to the Chocolate Shop but was having a talking elsewhere with one of his friends.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.**

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication **Dah Chung News Agency (大中國通訊社)**
(In Chinese and English)

Nationality **Chinese**

Address: Editorial Office **Room 504 Chung wai building,** Tel. **86437**
Avenue Edward VII

Printing Office Tel.

Name and address of proprietor **Wu Chung-yih, 107 Hsin Ling Tsung, Rue du**
Marche

Name and address of publisher - do -

Name and address of Chief Editor - do -

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Object of publication **business undertaking**

Date of first issue

Circulation

Capital and source of income
(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Where registered
(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date **July 24, 1939.**

(Signature) **Wu Chung-yih**
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

Em Golden, D.C.
Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

Thos Robertson
D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

1

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date July 26, 1939.

Subject (in full). Dah Chung News Agency - Application for Registration

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder.

Attached herewith is an application for the registration of the Dah Chung News Agency (大中國通訊社), Room 504 the Chung Wai Bank Building, Avenue Edward VII.

Wu Chung-yih (吳中一), the editor and manager of the firm, is editor of the "Ta Mei Chou Pao" (大美週報), an American-owned Chinese language weekly, 19 Avenue Edward VII (S.M.C. Registration Certificate, No.C.566).

Em. Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

235
29

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱
(中文, 西文)

大中國通訊社

2. 國籍

3. 編輯部地址

愛多亞路中環大樓504號 電話 86437

4. 印刷部地址

電話

5. 主辦人姓名

吳中一

住址

佐利界柔佛哈賓陵村107號

6. 出版人姓名

住址

7. 總編輯姓名

住址

8. 刊物性質及用何種文字
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)

9. 出版目的

充新聞科學學生實習

10. 創刊日期

11. 銷數

12. 資本及收入來源

(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)

13. 何處登記

(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

同時已請來佐利界柔佛哈賓陵

日期

2月29日

總編輯簽名蓋章

吳中一

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. E. REG. S. RY

U. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date April 8 1941

Subject: Shih Chia Hua Pao (World In Pictures) - Further application
for re-registration

Made by: D.S.I. Nancarrow Forwarded by: C.D.I. Tabrum

Forwarded herewith is an application for re-registration received from Ku Chu-keng (吳祖暉), editor of the Shih Chia Hua Pao (World In Pictures 世界畫報), a monthly pictorial magazine in Chinese with English explanatory notes, House 39 Lane 502 Weihaiwei Road.

Ku Chu-keng, native of Changchow, aged 21, is a student of the Shanghai Middle School (上海中學), 440 Rue du Marche, which college he entered in July 1937. Nothing to his detriment is known to this office.

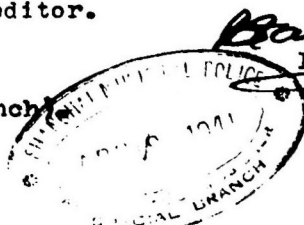
The World In Pictures was first registered on December 21, 1939, under No.C. 726 (file attached) and was re-registered on August 24, 1940, with one Chow Sin-chu (周星衢) as proprietor and publisher and one Chow Tsu-tsing (鄒楚青) as editor, the latter having resigned from his post and left for Hongkong recently to undertake other business.

Certificate No.C. 726 issued in the name of Chow Tsu-tsing in respect of the World In Pictures has been returned and is attached together with a copy of the April issue (1941) published under the new editorship.

It is suggested that ^a ~~such~~ certificate be issued to the new editor.

A. C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) RE-ENTRY
DATE 9/4/41



Bancarrow
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

S. 5, Special Branch, *Shih Chia Hua Pao* File No. Date November 6, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shih Chia Hua Pao (World in Pictures) -
Change of Editor - Application for
Re-registration

Forwarded herewith is an application from Chow Tsu-ting (邹楚青), editor, for re-registration with S.M.P. of a monthly magazine entitled "Shih Chia Hua Pao" (World in Pictures 世界画报) in Chinese with explanatory notes in English and editorial offices at House 6 Kwang Foh Li (廣福里), Canton Road.

Chow Tsu-ting, aged 35, native of Nanwei, is a graduate of St. John's University. At present he is member of the editorial staff of the World Book Company (世界书局), 385 Foochow Road, which post he has held since his graduation in July 1930. Since January 1934 he has acted concurrently as member of the editorial staff in the Kwang Min Bookstore (光明书店), No. 296 Foochow Road.

Chow Sin-chu (周星衢), publisher and proprietor, aged 28, native of Pinghu (平湖), is proprietor and manager of the World Book Publishing Co. (世界书局), which firm he established in January 1940, and is concurrently manager of the Singapore Branch of the World Book Co., which he visits occasionally on business affairs.

Nothing to the detriment of the two applicants is known to this office.

This magazine was first registered under No. C. 100 in the name of "World Book Publishing Co." (世界书局) on November 1, 1940.

*Registry.
Prepare
Certificate
6. 11. 41
E.C.*



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 12/11/41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

present applicant, as the editor, and Chow Sin-chu as publisher and proprietor. Later on April 9, 1941, it was further registered in the name of Ku Chu-keng (逄祖明) as the editor, but he has resigned from this post since October this year as per attached letter in Chinese and the magazine is now being edited by Chow Tsu-tsing, the present applicant.

Certificate No. C.726 issued in the name of the former editor has been returned and is forwarded herewith for cancellation.

Suggest that a new certificate be issued in respect of this magazine in the name of the new editor.

File D.8149/C.726 attached.


D. B. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Date Jan. 15, 1941

Subject Ping Ming News Agency - Inquiry from British Embassy

Made by D.S. Pharazyn Forwarded by Supt. Mason

With reference to attached communication from the Office of the Press Attache, British Embassy, Shanghai, the following information regarding the Ping Ming News Agency (平明通訊社) is available to this office:-

The agency applied to this office for registration on February 26, 1940, giving as its editorial and printing office Room 502 House 160 Avenue Edward VII. The registered proprietor, publisher and chief editor was and still is one Chang Chi-yah (張奇涯). From about 1924 to 1931 this gentleman was editor of a local news column of the Shun Pao (申報), a local leading Chinese daily, 309 Hankow Road, and from about 1931 to 1939 he practised law under the name Chang Lih (張立). Between January 1938 and May 1939 he was concurrently member of the editorial staff of the Standard (文匯報), 436 Foochow Road, which made its first appearance in January 1938 but has never resumed publication since its registration certificate was withdrawn in May 1939, H.B.M. Ambassadorial certificate being withdrawn shortly afterwards.

The Ping Ming News Agency is a reputable one and supplies news to most of the leading Chinese dailies. During its nearly one year of existence it has come to the notice of the Police on only one occasion when it satisfactorily explained what was at first thought to be an exaggerated report on the assassination of a S.M.P. superintendent.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

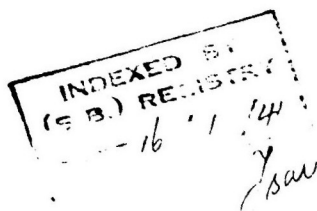
Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

The agency is reported to be receiving a monthly
subsidy of \$400 from the Chungking Government.

A. C. (Special Branch)
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).



MHA

(1/611/1941)

OFFICE OF THE PRESS ATTACHE,
BRITISH EMBASSY, C 764
SHANGHAI.

8th January, 1941.

Dear Mr. Bennett,

will you be so good as to give me
such information as you have available about
the Ping Ming News Agency 平明通訊社
of 160 Avenue Edward VII. Can you tell me
if it is an agency of good standing and what
its affiliations are?

Yours sincerely,

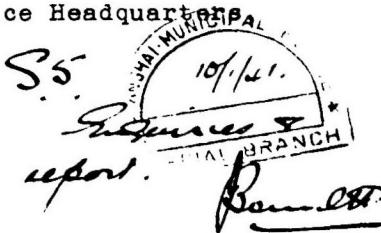
W. Bennett

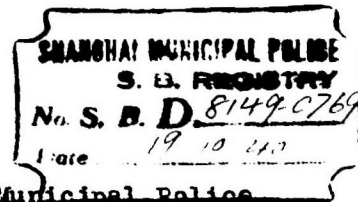
Assistant Commissioner G. Bennett,

Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters

SHANGHAI.





Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.

(Signature)
Editor

(Signed) C.Y. Chang.

Ping Ming News Agency,
Room 502 House 160
Avenue Edward VII.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 20th 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 10490769
Station 1611
Date June 20th 1940.

Subject (in full) Assassination of Supt. Liu Yung-kuei - Report appearing
in Chinese press

Made by D.S. Pharasyn Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Acting on instructions of the Commissioner of Police and the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) appended on the attached translation of a report entitled "Assassination of S.M.P. 'C' Division Superintendent" from the Chinese-American Daily News and six other Chinese language dailies, including the Central China Daily News, Wang Ching-wei's principal propaganda organ in Shanghai, enquiries made by this Section show that the aforementioned report was secured from Mr. Liu's family by Wong Moo-tseu (王慕周), a reporter in the employ of the Ping Ming News Agency (平明通訊社), 160 Avenue Edward VII, and supplied to these dailies by the agency concerned.

Wong Moo-tseu was called to and interviewed at headquarters on June 20 when he made a statement (attached).

D. C. (Special Branch).

W. S. Pharasyn
D. S.

Fil

R. 1 27

*From Guler
16.7.40*

*22/6.60
Latan*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Moo-tseu (王慕周)
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S. Pharazyn
at Sp.Br.Hdqs. on the June 20, 1940 and interpreted by C.A. Loh Sih-kya.

At 3 p.m. June 17, I visited No. 20 Wen Tuh Fang (文德坊), Avenue Road near Ferry Road, the residence of the late Mr. Liu Yung-kuei (刘永贵), Superintendent of "C" Division of the S.M.P., to make enquiries about his murder. At the time, the important members of the family had all proceeded to the Funeral Directors. Several female relatives and Mr. Liu's fifth son named Pa Sin (培信) were at home.

As regards all the particulars contained in the report and the details relating to the number of desperadoes and the shooting, they were given to me by the fifth son Pa Sin and the female relatives who had secured the information from an eye-witness.

After taking down all the particulars, I went back to office and compiled the report.

(Sgd.) Wong Moo-tseu.

Wong Moo Tseu

COMMISSIONER

June 18, 1940.

Morning Translation

Chinese-American Daily News, National Herald, Ta Mei Pao, Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao, Central China Daily News, Circulation Daily News :-

ASSASSINATION OF S.M.P. "C" DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

At 8.15 a.m. yesterday a shooting took place at the tram stop at the corner of Avenue and Ferry Roads in which Liu Yung-kuei (劉永貴), Chinese Superintendent of the S.M.P. "C" Division, was shot and died on the spot. There were about ten gunmen, all of whom succeeded in making good their escape after committing the crime.

Superintendent Liu Yung-kuei alias Liu Yeu-ching (劉友卿), age 52, native of Wusih, resided at No.20 Vung Teh Faung (文德坊), corner of Avenue and Ferry Roads. Following the outbreak of the hostilities, he was transferred from "C" Division to Central Police Station. He was straightforward and economical. At about 8.15 a.m. yesterday, the Superintendent, wearing uniform, left home on his way to office. He walked to the tram stop, there to wait for No.1 or No.2 Route tramcar. However, there were about ten outlaws lying in wait and, on seeing the Superintendent approaching, six of them went up and encircled the Superintendent, after which four of them, wearing white silk clothing, drew their pistols and fired. The Superintendent was taken completely by surprise and, before he was able to draw his service pistol, he was fatally struck by three bullets, one in the left temple, one in the right side of his neck and the third in his back. All three bullets lodged in his body. The Superintendent collapsed and died on the spot immediately. The gunmen, seeing their mission accomplished, took to flight and managed to make their escape before the arrival of the Police. A party of officers from Bubbling Well Police Station arrived on the scene to conduct an investigation and spent shells were collected for ballistic examination. The body of the murdered Superintendent was taken to the Police Hospital on Shanhaiwan Road and, after an inquest was held by a Court official in the afternoon, it was removed to the International Funeral Directors on Kiaochow Road. The body will be encoffined on the afternoon of June 19.

It is learned that the Police took a Cantonese maidservant (an eyewitness to the shooting) employed by the occupant of House No.24 Vung Teh Faung, to the police station for interrogation.

The late Superintendent had served with the S.M.P. for 32 years. He was loyal and diligent and was wholly relied upon by the authorities. After graduating from the middle school department of St. John's University at the age of 19, the late Mr. Liu joined the Clerical Staff of the S.M.P. on February 6, 1908, and was attached to Yangtsepo Police Station, from which he was transferred 18 years later to Louisa Police Station. After remaining at the latter police station for 6 years, he was transferred to the former Mixed Court as an interpreter. He was promoted to the rank of Superintendent on October 16, 1930 and had been attached to "A", "B" and "C" Divisions. He was impartial and courteous. It is said that the S.M.P. express deep regret over the untimely death of the late Superintendent and that steps are being discussed to bestow an exceptional posthumous reward.

June 18, 1940.

Morning Translation

The late Mr. Liu had some savings. He is survived by six children, the eldest being a daughter named Liu Soo-ya (劉素俠), aged 29, who is a graduate of the Shanghai Law College with a B.A. degree and who is at present practising law, with offices located in the downstairs left wing of his house. She is married to Mr. Li Yuan-wei (李元偉) who is now studying abroad. The next is a son named Liu Bei-li (劉培立), aged 21, who is studying in the Senior Third Year Class of the Kwang Zuh Middle School (光安中學). The third is a daughter named Liu Sui-ya (劉瑞俠), age 17, studying in the Senior First Year Class of the Bei Zung Middle School for Girls (培中女中). The fourth and fifth are sons named Liu Bei-chu (劉培初) and Liu Bei-sin (劉培仁), aged 14 and 12 respectively, studying in the Gonzaga College. The youngest is a daughter named Liu Vung-ya (劉文俠), age 9, studying in the Bei Zung Primary School (培中).

於本月十七日下午三時五十分義路小沙渡路口文德坊二十
號劉宅採訪捕房兩區督警長劉等貴被害事斯
時家中主要人均往殯儀館奔喪祇有女親多姪及五子
培植等在家至稿內一切詳情及景徒人數出槍狙害之
情形均由其五子培植及女親等口中講述據目擊者通知
其家屬向记者復述一節由記者二備訪于此稿上帶回
稿稿此上

工部局書籍檢查處鈞鑒

平以通訊社記者王泰周簽

八月二日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. H. DE
No. S. H. DE 8149 2769
Date March 15, 1940.

Subject Ping Ming News Agency - Application for Registration

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by Supt. J. Mason

Reference the query by D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, the Ping Ming News Agency (平明通訊社) for which Chang Chi-yah (張奇涯) has applied for registration, has been made the subject of further enquiries, particularly as to its possible political affiliations. The applicant has no apparent connection with local or national political circles; it is more than probable, however, that the applicant does or will receive financial assistance from political sources, because he as well as his three associates whose antecedants are given below are all unemployed at present.

The office of this agency is in Room No. 502, House 160, Avenue Edward VII, which was formerly used as ^{the} office of the defunct News Digest (譯報), a British-registered pro-Chungking Chinese daily which ceased publication when Messrs. Sanders-Bates and Bonner declined to act as publishers upon conclusion of an agreement with the Wang Ching-wei clique.

The policy of the news agency will probably be of a pro-Chungking nature. The following are the antecedants of three partner/employees of the applicant:-

Chu Yuin-kwang (朱雲光), a native of Kiangsu, who was formerly employed by the China Times (時事新報), is residing at No.6 Lu Tsung (羅村), Route Vallon, French Concession.

Hu Tao-chong (胡道彰), a native of Anhwei, who was formerly employed by the Min Pao (民報), is

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) RE-ISTRY
DATE 19/3/40

67 SEP 1 32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ..

REPORT

Station,

Date .. 19 ..

Subject ..

Made by ..

Forwarded by ..

residing at Connaught and Yenping Roads corner.

Lung Yu-hsi (程玉西), a native of Kiangsu, who was formerly employed by the Kuo Wan News Agency (國聞通訊社), is residing at No. 10 Annam Road.

Em Golden
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Registration No. 10 227

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.



Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Ping Ming News Agency (平明通訊社)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office

Room 502, House 160 Avenue
Edward VII

Tel. 18802

Printing Office

- do -

Tel.

Name and address of proprietor

Chang Chi-yah, 7 Sung Pah Li, Rue Lemaire

Name and address of publisher

Name and address of Chief Editor

- do -

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

News reports in Chinese issued
daily

Object of publication

Business undertaking

Date of first issue

March 1940

Circulation

Capital and source of income

Independent

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Certificate
issued 18/3/40

Card made out
on 15/3/40

Date Feb. 26, 1940.

(Signature) Chang Chi-yah
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

En Tseow O.S.I.
Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

R. D. Forke
D.C. (Special Branch).

2
G. 90N. 1.33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. U. REGISTRY

No. 3. B. D.
S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date March 7, 1940.

Subject Ping Ming News Agency - Application for Registration

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Chang Chi-yah (張寄涯), editor and manager of the Ping Ming News Agency (平明通訊社), with an office in Room 502, House 160 Avenue Edward VII.

Chang Chi-yah, native of Shaoshing, age 53, is at present unemployed. In 1928, he joined the Shun Pao (申報), local leading Chinese daily, as editor of the local news section, which post he held up to the end of 1929. At the beginning of 1930, he started to operate a firm known as the Ming Kwang Bookstore (明光書店) situated at 104 Paoshan Road, Chapei. Following the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, he returned to his native place. It was only in February this year that he returned to this city.

The news agency in question which it is proposed will commence functioning some time this month will supply the local Press with material relating to conditions in Shaoshing and local educational and social news.

Pro-Sho?
R.D. 4/3
6-8-3
1-3-4
4-12

Fun Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 平明通訊社
(中文, 西文)
2. 國 藉 中 華 民 國
3. 編輯部地址 愛多亞路160號五樓502室 電話 18802
4. 印刷部地址 電話
5. 主辦人姓名 張奇涯 住址 法租界李梅路松柏里七號
6. 出版人姓名 住址
7. 總編輯姓名 張奇涯 住址 仝 上
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 每日刊送華文新聞
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 研究新聞實行練習
10. 創刊日期 民國廿九年二月一日
11. 銷 數
12. 資本及收入來源 收取稿費藉資補充
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

日期 二月廿六日

總編輯簽名蓋章

張奇涯

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 100-100000
S. S. Special Branch
REGISTRY
Date: Jan 24, 1941.

REPORT

Subject: Ni Feng Yueh Kan - Further objectionable matter published

Made by: D. S. I. Young Forwarded by: R. A. Young

Reference instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of September 26, 1940, Li Heng-chia (李榮加), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Ni Feng Yueh Kan (藝風月刊), a monthly magazine in Chinese, was called to and attended Headquarters on September 27 when he was informed that copies of one more issue (October issue) must be submitted to this office for examination prior to registration of his magazine being considered.

Up to December 24, 1940, no copies of the October issue had been received by this office. On December 25, the offices of the magazine were communicated with by telephone enquiring about the Ni Feng Yueh Kan, and on December 28 the attached copies of November and December issues were received.

Perusal shows that in the December issue is contained a play entitled "A scene in the metropolis" which bears dialogues such as "On the third week following the outbreak of the August 13 hostilities when they escaped from Chapei, the grandmother and the father of this little girl were sacrificed under the severe bombings by the enemy"

It is suggested that editor be warned to be more careful in the selection of words, and that Registration Certificate be issued.

Bond?

Sign "Bond" & issue registration certificate.

A. C. (Special Branch).

R. A. Young
D. S. I.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, *1st*

REPORT

Date *26.9.40*

Subject (in full) *Ni Feng Yueh Kan - Local sale prohibited*

Made by *D.S.I. Young* Forwarded by *Supt. Mason*

The editor was called to this office on 26.9.40 and in accordance with instructions of D. C. (Special Branch), he was warned that the magazine could not be sold locally. He agreed to withdraw all copies from local sale.

Favour of instructions as to registration is requested, please.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Jan. 24, 1941

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
P. S. B. 13644-2808
Jan. 24, 1941

Subject Ni Feng Yueh Kan - Editor reported to have gone to
Kweilin
Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

On January 22, 1941, C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh called at the offices of the Ni Feng Yueh Kan (藝風月刊) at House 30 Passage 687 Avenue Foch where he was informed by one Chen (陳), an employee of the Da Hing Company (大興公司) of the same premises, that Li Meng-chia (李蒙加), editor, publisher and proprietor, had gone to Kweilin in Kwangsi Province in November 1940, his date of return to Shanghai and responsible connections in Shanghai being unknown.

The instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of January 14, 1941, therefore cannot be executed for the time being, and it is suggested that attached file and certificate be filed pending return to Shanghai of the applicant concerned.

S.S.

Keep in
view as
future publication
or change of
editor.

[Signature]
25/1/41

A. C. (Special Branch).

[Signature]
D. S. I.

INDEXED BY
S. B. REGISTRY
DATE 25/2/41
[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date: Sept. 23, 1940.

Subject (in full) Ni Feng Yueh Kan - Copies of September issue on sale
at local bookstores

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Enquiries made by C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh show that copies of the magazine of the September issue are on sale at the Wuchow Bookstore (五洲书报社), 221 Shantung Road, and the Kwang Min Bookstore (光明书局), 296 Foochow Road, the Tah Shing Publishing Co. (大光), House 30 Passage 687 Avenue Foch in the French Concession, being the chief sales agency of the magazine.

The contents of copies offered for sale are same as attached.

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*Ind. from sale all
current copies. R.H.
5/11/41 82/9.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, *Station*,

REPORT

Date *Sept. 20,* 19 *40.*

Subject (in full) *Ni Feng Yueh Kan - Further copy examined*

Made by *D.S.I. Young* Forwarded by *Supt. Mason*

In accordance with instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) appended to report dated 14.9.40, further issue of the Ni Feng Yueh Kan of September 10th (copy attached) has been examined and found to contain nothing objectionable except the following passages contained in an article entitled "Malayans" :-

"Oh, Malaysians have become the most hopeless and self-abandoned people in the world!"

"Oh, Malaysians, you lazy pigs who do not know the sorrows of a ruined country!"

P. A. Young
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, *Shanghai*,

REPORT

Date.....Sept. 14, 1940.

Subject (in full).....Ni Feng Yueh Kan - Application for registration -

Pendant on issue of French Certificate

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Instructions were given that as the editorial offices of the paper are located in the French Concession, applicant must obtain French registration before S.M.P. certificate would be issued.

Applicant has now obtained French registration No.2882/A, dated 5.9.40, and certificate is accordingly forwarded for favour of signature.

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

75-

Examine one more copy.

5/14/40

Recd. 14/9.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 14, 1941.

Subject (in full) Ni Feng Yueh Kan - Ceased Publication - Editor Still Away

From Shanghai - Suggest Certificate be Cancelled

Made by D.S.I. Manganarow

Forwarded by C.D.I. Lees.

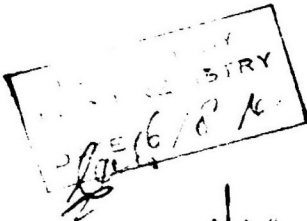
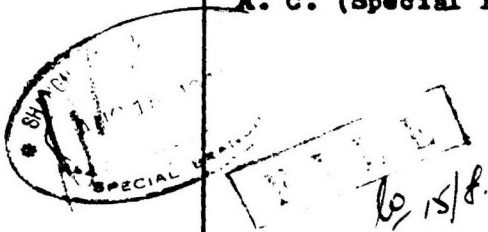
Further to the attached report dated

January 24, 1941 on the subject of a monthly magazine called Ni Feng Yueh Kan (新風月刊), enquiries show that Li Meng-chia (李夢加), editor, publisher and proprietor of the magazine, has not yet returned from Kweilin where he was reported to have gone in November, 1940. It has also been ascertained from the employees of the Da Hing Co. (大興公司), House 30, Passage 687, Avenue Foooh, which is also the editorial address of the paper, that the magazine has ceased publication.

In view of the above, it is, therefore, suggested that the attached certificate, which was made out on September 13, 1940 but which has so far never been issued, be cancelled.

Manganarow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.S., Special Branch

REPORT

Date: August 5, 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.S. REGISTRY
No. S. & D. 8149-C833

Subject: Ni Feng Yueh Kan - Application for registration.

Made by: D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by: Supt. Mason.

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Li Meng-chia (李蒙佺), proprietor, publisher and editor of the Ni Feng Yueh Kan (藝風月刊), a monthly magazine in Chinese, with offices at 30 Passage 687 Avenue Foch.

Li Meng-chia, native of Ningpo, age 21, was formerly an apprentice to the Designing Department of the Yung Hwa (永華) Printing Company, 443 Lane 568, Sinza Road, which firm he joined in July 1937 and left in November 1939 when he entered the employ of the China Science Corporation, an American-owned firm, at 649 Avenue Foch. There he worked as a proof-reader until the end of February 1940 when he resigned and was taken on as a member of the office staff of the Business Department of the Tah Shing (大興) Company, 30, Passage 687 Avenue Foch, which firm undertakes the publication of various kinds of magazines and periodicals. This last position he still holds. He resides at 6 Tsung Kwei Li (壽魁里), Rue Petiot.

The first issue of his magazine appeared on May 10, and the second issue on June 10, 1940. Copies of these two issues have not been put on sale locally but, ^{and} being sent to outports, such as Chungking, Kweilin, Sian, etc. Copies of the third issue which is to appear on July 10, have been submitted to this office and examination shows that the current issue

13 9 40
2501

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

carries translations of articles such as the
"Failure of A Mission". Referring to the efforts
of Sir Neville Henderson to avert war.

During the interview at Headquarters,
the applicant was asked whether he had applied to
the F.M.P. for registration, since his office is
located in the French Concession. According to
the applicant, he has already applied to the F.M.P.
for registration but so far has not obtained a
certificate.

Nothing to the detriment of the applicant
is known to this office, nor is anything contained
in his publication calculated to give offence.

Ben G. I.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

J. S. Special Branch, Shanghai

Date: JAN 8 1941

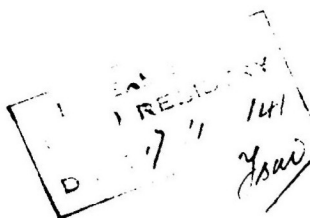
Subject (in full) Hsien Chen Yueh Kan - Certificate returned for
cancellation

Made by D. S. Pharazyn Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is registration certificate No.C. 844 returned by the Hsien Chen Yueh Kan (The Constitutionalist 憲政月刊), a monthly magazine in Chinese, 308 Honan Road, which ceased publication in December 1940.

The certificate in question was brought to this office on January 10 by editor Wang Chen-wu (汪正武) together with attached letter in Chinese, which states that the Hsien Chen Yueh Kan went out of publication in December 1940 and a new magazine known as the Political Monthly (政治月刊) of which an application for registration has been submitted to this office for consideration, will be published.

It is therefore suggested that attached certificate be cancelled.



Cancelled

A. C. (Special Branch).



D. S. [Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

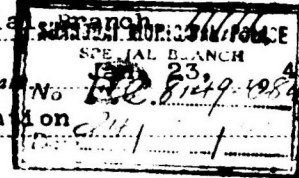
File No. *D 8149-0845*

S. 5, Special

REPORT

Date No. *23*

Subject (in full) *Siao Chieh Hua Pao - Ceased publication*



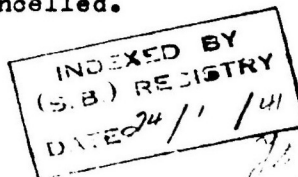
Made by *D.S.I. Young* Forwarded by *Supt. Mason*

Reference instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) on attached report of January 21, 1941, C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh on January 23 called at House 380 Foochow Road but failed to locate either the editor, Chen Ping-shu (陳屏書), or the proprietor and publisher, Li Poh-shing (李卜欣). C.D.C. 230 then went to the China Science Corporation, 649 Avenue Foch, where Li Poh-shing has been employed, and was informed by the latter that the Siao Chieh Hua Pao (小報) had gone out of publication owing to poor circulation and shortage of funds.

Mr. Li requested the Police to cancel his application for registration.

It is therefore suggested that attached certificate No. C. 845 issued in respect of the magazine be cancelled.

Cancelled



A. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I. Young
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. 1. 2. 4. 9. 4. 845-

Date 2. 1. 41

Subject (in full) Siao Chieh Hua Pao

Made by D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Chen Ping-shu (陳屏書), editor of the Siao Chieh Hua Pao (小報), a monthly magazine in Chinese, was sent for by this office on two occasions, namely, October 25 and December 23, 1940, to receive the attached certificate No.C. 845 issued in respect of the magazine.

Up to January 20, 1941, the editor in question had not put in an appearance at this office. Copy of the latest issue (December 1940) is attached and has been found to contain nothing objectionable from a police point of view.

Certificate will therefore be filed pending his appearance.

A. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. Young
D. S. I.

Send for him again.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937,

SIAO CHIEH HUA PAO

has been registered on October 21, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.845 is issued accordingly, to.....

Chen Ping-shu, the registered Editor. This Certificate is not

transferable.

Y. H. Robertson D.C.
for Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十二日)

小姐畫報

已於民國廿九年十月二十二日

在本處登記茲給第七零八四號

登記證為憑此證給予

總編輯陳屏書不得轉讓

副警務處長



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Oct. 21, 1940

Subject (in full) Siao Chieh Hua Pao - Application for registration

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Reference instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of September 9, 1940, Chen Ping-shu (陳屏書), editor of the Siao Chieh Hua Pao (小地西報), a monthly magazine in Chinese, was called to Headquarters on September 12 when he was informed that one more issue must be submitted to this office for examination prior to registration being considered by the Police.

On October 2, Chen Ping-shu attended Headquarters again and submitted attached copies of the 2nd and 3rd issues. Perusal shows them to contain nothing objectionable and issue of certificate is therefore recommended.

D. C. (Special Branch).

R. A. Harvey
D. S. I.

RECEIVED
DATE 21/10/40

Registration No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.



Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Siao Chieh Hua Pao (小如畫報)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office 380 Foochow Road

Tel. 92213

Printing Office China Science Corporation,
649 Avenue Foch

Tel. 74487

Name and address of proprietor Li Poh-shing, 12 Passage 687 Avenue Foch

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor Chen Ping-shu, Room 616 Chung Wai Bldg.,
Avenue Edward VII

Character and language of publication Monthly in Chinese, publishing
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) articles on the life of women

Object of publication Business nature

Date of first issue Aug. 20, 1940.

Circulation 2000 copies

Capital and source of income Capital raised by proprietor.

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Advertisements as source of income

Where registered Application for registration has been submitted
(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)
to Central Publicity Dept.

Date July 29, 1940.

(Signature) Chen Ping-shu
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

Approved

Officer S. 5.

Commissioner of Police for refusal
(attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Sept. 9, 1940.

Subject Siao Chieh Hua Pao - Application for Registration

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Chen Ping-shu (陳平書), editor of the Siao Chieh Hua Pao (小姐週報), a monthly magazine in Chinese, with offices at 380 Foochow Road.

Chen Ping-shu, native of Kiangyin, aged 24, came to Shanghai in February 1935, and entered the China Book Co. (中國書局), 380 Foochow Road, working as a member of the editorial staff of the firm. This post he held until October 1937 when he went into the employ of the Modern Art Co. (現代美術公司), 143 Avenue Edward VII, where he has occupied a similar post.

Li Poh-shing (李卜欣), the proprietor and publisher, native of Ningpo, aged 25, is at present an employee of the Accounting Department of the China Science Corporation, an American-owned firm at 649 Avenue Foch, which concern he joined in January 1937.

Nothing to the detriment of the applicants is known to this office.

The Siao Chieh Hua Pao made its first appearance in September 1935 and continued publication until September the following year when it had to suspend publication owing to poor circulation and shortage of funds. As necessary funds have now been raised by the proprietor, the Siao Chieh Hua Pao resumed publication on August 20, 1940 (copy attached). The current issue carries pictures and reading matter for both married and unmarried women, such as "How to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject

Made byForwarded by

deal with four different kinds of men," "Critical stage of married life," "Girl in love," "Difficulties in choosing a husband," in addition to advertisements, but nothing objectionable from a police point of view.

M. King
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) RE-ISTRY
DATE 9/10/40
[Signature]

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

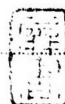
報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 小姐畫報
(中文, 西文)
2. 國 籍 中國
3. 編輯部地址 四馬路三八〇號 電話 九二二一三
4. 印刷部地址 福照路六〇九號
中國科學公司 電話 七四四八七
5. 主辦人姓名 李人欣 住址 福照路六八七弄十二號
6. 出版人姓名 全上 住址 全上
7. 總編輯姓名 陳屏書 住址 景雲路中源大樓616號
仁仁
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 報導婦女生活 每月出版一次
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 商業性質
10. 創刊日期 廿九年八月二十四
11. 銷 數 二千冊
12. 資本及收入來源 主辦人出資及廣告來源
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記 已航函呈請中宣部登記中
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

廿九年
日期 七月廿九日

總編輯簽名蓋章



Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.

(Signature) Chen Ping-shu
Editor

of Siao Chieh Hua Pao

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
Oct. 25
1940.

The Editor,
Siao Chieh Hua Pao.

I have to request that you undertake to deliver
two advance copies of your publication to Room 606, Sixth
Floor, Police Headquarters, Foochow Road, not later than
2 days prior to the date set for public sale.

R. J. Clarke.
Officer i/c Special Branch

為便利檢査事特行
通知各刊物在印就未
接售前式天務須先行
呈送式係至福州路
吳祖界警務處不樓不
另不辦辦公室此致

主筆

警務處特務部長姚克

一九四〇年 月 日

FORM NO. 3
G. SOW-1-30

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch, *Sketch*
REPORT

Date *June 18, 1941*

Subject (in full) *Ta Dong Sin Koo Sien - Ceased publication - Certificate*
to be cancelled

Made by *D.S.I. Nancarrow* Forwarded by *C.D.I. Tabrum*

Reference attached file on the subject of a monthly magazine called Ta Dong Sin Koo Sien (大同新歌選), the attached letter in Chinese has been received from Chu Ying (朱嬰), the editor, stating that owing to poor circulation of the magazine and high cost of newsprint, he has stopped publication.

In view of the above, it is, therefore, suggested that the attached certificate No. C.849, which was made out on October 24, 1940 and never called for by the editor, be cancelled.

Nancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

File
Nancarrow
17 June 1941
S. 5
DATE *18/6/41*
50-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937,

TA DONG SIN KOO SIEN

has been registered on October 24, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C. 849 is issued accordingly, to

Chu Ying....., the registered Editor. This Certificate is not transferable.

John Robertson D.C.
for Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十二日)

大同新歌選 已於民國廿九

在本處登記茲給第C字八四

登記證為憑

總編輯朱嬰不得轉讓

副警務處長



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch
REPORT

File No.
S. 5, Special Branch
N. S. & D. Registry
Date Oct. 24, 1940.

Subject (in full) Ta Dong Sin Koo Sien - Registration

Made by D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Mr. Comery was communicated with and stated his department has no objection to Yao Min publishing a paper and no objection now exists to the issue of the registration certificate.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime and Special Branches).

INDEXED BY
S. 5, Special Branch
DATE 24/10/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date Sept. 15, 1940.

Subject Ta Dong Sin Koo Sien - Application for registration

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Chu Ying (朱嬰), editor of the Ta Dong Sin Koo Sien (大同新歌選), a monthly magazine containing screen songs in Chinese and English, with offices at House 142 Moulmein Road.

Chu Ying, native of Soochow, aged 27, is at present vocal broadcaster at the Hwa Ying Radio Station (華英電台), 441 Hankow Road, which post he has held since March 1939. He is also editor and proprietor of the Selected Jazz Song Pocket-book (爵士袖珍歌選), a non-periodical publication registered with the S.M. Police under No.C. 810 (file attached).

Yao Min (姚敏), the proprietor and publisher, native of Shanghai, aged 24, was formerly employee of the Chung Hwa Shipping Office (中華船業事務所), 10 Zung An Li (仁安里), Rue Baron Gros, which firm he joined in July 1935 and left in December 1937 when it closed down owing to losses sustained. He is at present a member of the office staff of the Licence Issuing Section of the S.M.C. which section he claims to have joined in January 1938.

Nothing to the detriment of the applicants is known to this office.

The first issue (attached) of this magazine appeared on August 1, 1940. It carries love songs in Chinese, foreign screen songs and advertisements of commercial concerns, but nothing objectionable from

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

a police point of view.

There is no objection to the issue of the Registration Certificate from a police point of view, but it is suggested that Revenue Department should be informed that Yao Min is the proprietor and publisher and that registration be withheld pending sanction from that department for Yao Min to undertake work apart from his official duties.

R. A. Haring
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

F. A.
— Please
consult Mr.
Loney.
R. A. H.
16/11

7-7-1911
14/11

Registration No. 007

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.



Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Ta Dong Sin Koo Sien 大同新報

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office

40h Li Tailor Shop, 142

Tel. 60635

Moulmein Rd. cr. of Weihaiwei Rd.

Printing Office

Tzu Jiu Printing Press, 12 China Rd.

Tel. 43984

Chang Li, Elgin Rd.

Name and address of proprietor

Yao Min, upstairs room of Hwa Shing Rice Shop, Tatung Rd. cr. of Shanhaikwan Rd.

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor

Chu Ying, - do -

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Monthly, publishing exclusively

screen songs

Object of publication

Business venture

Date of first issue

Aug. 1, 1940.

Circulation

1000 copies

Capital and source of income

Capital \$200. Sales and advertisements

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

as source of income

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date Aug. 22, 1940.

(Signature) Chu Ying
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).


登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 大同新報
(中文, 西文)
2. 國 籍 中國
3. 編輯部地址 威海衛路慕而鳴路2142號福利月報社內 電話 60635
4. 印刷部地址 慶西區路慶長里12號自來印刷所 電話 43484
5. 主辦人姓名 姚敏 住址 大坑路(山海關路口)華興米店樓上
6. 出版人姓名 周旦 住址 同上
7. 總編輯姓名 朱嬰 住址 大坑路華興米店樓上
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 新電影音樂歌劇每月一次
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 營業
10. 創刊日期 廿八年八月一日
11. 銷 數 一千
12. 資本及收入來源 資本二百元 靠廣告及鋪路
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章 朱嬰 

日期

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 19, 1941.

Subject (in full) Ta Chung Wen Ni - Ceased publication - Certificate returned
for cancellation.

Made by... D.S. Crook Forwarded by... C.A.I. Lees.

Attached certificate No. C.850 issued
in respect of a monthly magazine called Ta Chung
Wen Ni (大中文報) is hereby returned by the
editor Bang Yung-min (彭永明) for cancellation
by A.C. (Special Branch). According to the editor,
the magazine ceased publication after the appearance
of the 7th issue owing to loss of capital and poor
circulation.

D. S. *S. H. Crook*

A. C. (Special Branch).

FILE



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *1/8/41*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937,

TA CHUNG WEN NI

has been registered on October 27, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.850 is issued accordingly, to.....

Bang Yung-min
....., the registered Editor. This Certificate is not transferable.

John Robertson D.C.
for Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十一日)

大眾文藝 已於民國廿九年十月二十七日

在本處登記茲給第C字八五〇號

登記證為憑此證給予

總編輯彭永明不得轉讓

副警務處長



CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry OFFICE
855

FILE NO

SUBJECT:

Cheng Kwang News Agency

[illegible]

F. 201 A
G. 1000-4-40

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Reg OFFICE

FILE NO

N. 8149 C. 857

SUBJECT:

SUBJECT: *Seri Kuan Oi Yieh Kua*
新文藝月刊

[illegible]

FORM NO. 3
S. 50-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 100-1-40

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Sept. 8, 1941

Subject (in full) Chih Sheh Wen Chai Yueh Kan - Ceased publication -

Certificate returned for cancellation

Made by D.S.I. Nancarrow Forwarded by C.D.I. Lees.

Returned herewith for cancellation
is Registration Certificate No. C.859 issued in respect
of a monthly magazine in Chinese called Chih Sheh
Wen Chai Yueh Kan (知識文摘月刊). According to the
editor, the paper ceased publication at the end of
June this year owing to poor circulation and high
cost of newsprint.

Nancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



9-9-41
S.S.

INDEXED BY
(S.S.) 40 57BY
DATE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

CHIH SHEH WEN CHAI YUEH KAN

has been registered on November 16, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.859 is issued accordingly, to.....

Chin Zung-fang
..... the registered Editor. This Certificate is not transferable.

1940
for Commissioner of Police. A.C.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十一日)

知識文摘月刊 已於民國廿九年十一月十六日

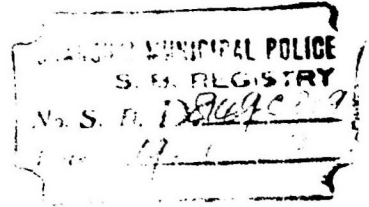
在本處登記茲給第C字八五九號

登記證為憑此證給予


總編輯景仁芳不得轉讓

幫辦警務處長





Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.


(Signature) Chin Zung-fang

Editor
of Chih Sheh Wen Chai Yueh Kan

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICES.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 5, SPECIAL BRANCH

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date: Nov. 16, 1940.

Subject: Chih Sheh Wen Chai Yueh Kan - Application for registration -

Two issues examined

Made by: D.S.I. Young Forwarded by: Supt. Mason

Reference instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of September 9, 1940, Chin Zung-fang (景仁芳), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Chih Sheh Wen Chai Yueh Kan (知識文摘月刊), a monthly magazine in Chinese, was called to Headquarters on September 12, when he was informed that registration would be considered by Police only after he had submitted to this office copies of first two issues of his magazine for examination.

The first issue appeared on October 10 and the second issue on November 10, 1940. Perusal of these two issues (attached) shows them to contain reading matter on scientific knowledge, self-tuition, technical knowledge, small industry, and current events such as "Burma-Yunnan Communications" and the "Present Situation in Philippines" and advertisements of commercial concerns, but nothing objectionable from a police point of view.



A. G. (Special Branch).

D. S. I. Young

16 " 40

Registration No. *2.209*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Chih Sheh Wen Chai Yueh Kan
(知識文稿月刊)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office

34 Sinza Road

Tel.

Printing Office

Ching Zung Printing Press,
3 Lane 584 Yu Ya Ching Rd.

Tel. 94532

Name and address of proprietor

Chin Zung-fang, 6 Lane 445 Sinza Road

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor

- do -

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Monthly in Chinese, publishing
articles on study of science, self-tuition
and small industry

Object of publication

To enable readers to obtain all kinds
of knowledge and experience

Date of first issue

Oct. 10, 1940.

Circulation

About 2000 copies

Capital and source of income

Capital \$1000. Sales and advertisements

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

as source of income

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

*Certificate and
issued on 200/5
19-11-40.*

Date

Sept. 1, 1940.

(Signature)

Chin Zung-fang

Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

Mason

P.A. to D.C.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date Sept. 9, 1940.

Subject Chih Sheh Wen Chai Yueh Kan - Application for Registration

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Chin Zung-fang (景仁芳), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Chih Sheh Wen Chai Yueh Kan (知識文摘月刊), proposed monthly magazine in Chinese, with offices at 34 Sinza Road.

Chin Zung-fang, native of Shaoshing, aged 23, was formerly a clerk in the employ of lawyer Yao Chao-li (姚兆里) with offices at 233 Nanking Road, which post he held from July 1936 to December 1937. In January 1938 he went into the employ of the Capital Trading Co. (天-貿易公司), Room 603 House 113 Kiukiang Road, where he has worked as secretary. He is also editor of the Siao Kung Nye Semi-monthly (小工學半月刊), a Chinese language magazine, registered with the S.M. Police under No.C. 355 (file attached). Nothing to his detriment is known to this office.

The proposed magazine will contain articles on the study of small industry in addition to the study of science, self-tuition, geographical knowledge, etc.

(S.D.) REGISTRY
DATE 16/11/40

D. C. (Special Branch),

D. S. I.

FORM NO. 3
S. 50W-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 21, 1941

Subject (in full) Chu Yin Chou Sin - Ceased Publication - Certificate
returned for cancellation.
Made by D.S.I. Nancarrow Forwarded by D.S.I. Wilcox.

Forwarded herewith for cancellation by
A.C. (Special Branch) is Certificate No. C.860 issued
in respect of a weekly magazine known as Chu Yin Chou
Sin (電影週訊), which was brought in by Hsu Yeh-kong
(徐亞康), the editor, proprietor and publisher, on the
morning of July 17 when he called in connection with
his application for registration of a proposed monthly
magazine known as Chin Hsing Chu Yin Yueh Kan (金星電影月刊).

He stated that the weekly ceased publication
after the appearance of the 4th issue sometime in
February this year. When asked why he had failed to
return the Registration Certificate on receipt of the
Police Circular Letter sent to him on March 6, 1941, he
stated that he had overlooked the matter.



Nancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Nancarrow
22/7/41
S. S.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937,

CHU YIN CHOU SIN

has been registered on November 22, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.860 is issued accordingly, to.....

Hsu Yeh-kong
....., the registered Editor. This Certificate is not transferable.


for Commissioner of Police.

A.C.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十一日)

劇影週訊

已於民國廿九年十一月廿六日

在本處登記茲給第C字八六〇號

登記證為憑此證給予

總編輯徐亦康不得轉讓

幫辦警務處長



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8149-1
Date April 23, 1941.

Subject (in full)..... Chu Yin Chou Sin - Registration cancelled

Made by..... D.S.I. Nancarrow Forwarded by..... C.D.I. Tabrum

Reference instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) appended to report of April 15th, 1941 (see file D-8149/1), registration of the Chu Yin Chou Sin (淩宇週訊), a weekly magazine in Chinese, has been cancelled and copies of the magazine if seen on sale in the Settlement will be subject to seizure by the Police.

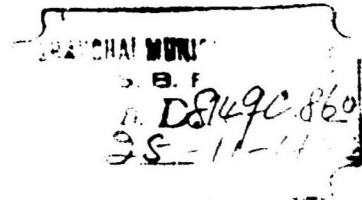


Nancarrow
D. S. I.


A. C. (Special Branch).

24/4

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 28/4/41



Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.


(Signature) Hsu Yeh-kong
Editor
publisher and proprietor of Chu Yin
Chou Sin

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date Nov. 21, 1940.

Subject Chu Yin Chou Sin - Application for registration - first
issue examined

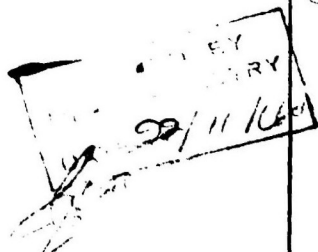
Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Reference instructions of P.A. to A.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of October 26, 1940, Hsu Yeh-kong (徐益康), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Chu Yin Chou Sin (電影週訊), a weekly magazine in Chinese, was called to Headquarters on October 29 when he was informed that registration would be considered only after he had submitted to this office draft of first issue for examination.

On November 14 the attached copy of the first issue of the Chu Yin Chou Sin dated 16.11.40 was received by this office. Perusal shows it to contain news relating to movie films and dramas, articles on the life of film players, a special article on the movie industry in Shanghai, pictures and advertisements of commercial concerns, but nothing objectionable from a police point of view.

A. *[Signature]* (Special Branch).

[Signature]
D. S. I.



Registration No. .

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.



Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Chu Yin Chou Sin

劇影週訊

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office 543 Ningpo Road

Tel. 90991

Printing Office 12 Chin Chang Li, Elgin Rd.

Tel.

Name and address of proprietor Hsu Yeh-kong (Hsu Yen), 543 Ningpo Rd.

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor

- do -

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Weekly in Chinese, publishing
news relating to movie films and dramatic
plays.

Object of publication

To study the dramatic

Date of first issue

Nov. 8, 1940.

Circulation

About 2000 copies

Capital and source of income

Advertisements and sales as source of

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

income. Capital \$200.

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Certificate T 22015
since 25. 11. 40.

Date Oct. 21, 1940.

(Signature)

Hsu Yeh-kong

Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

Officer i/c S.S.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, 40

REPORT

Date Oct. 26, 1940

Subject Chu Yin Chou Sin - Application for registration

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Hsu Yeh-kong (徐益康), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Chu Yin Chou Sin (電影週刊), proposed weekly magazine in Chinese, with offices at 543 Ningpo Road.

Hsu Yeh-kong, native of Ningpo, aged 19, is also known as Hsu Yen (徐賢). He is son of one Hsu Chung-fang (徐春芳), owner of the Dah Chong Hardware Shop (大昌五金號), 543 Ningpo Road, and is at present studying at the Kwang Hwa University (光華大學), which college he entered in September this year. Nothing to his detriment is known to this office.

The proposed magazine, according to the applicant, will carry news relating to movie films and dramas, articles on the life of film players and other matter on movie and dramatic subjects.

D.S.I. Young
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime and Special Branches).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 劇影週訊 Drama's Drama's
(中文, 西文)
2. 國籍 中華民國
3. 編輯部地址 英租界寧波路543號 電話 10991
4. 印刷部地址 愛而近路慶長里12號 白求印刷所 電話
5. 主辦人姓名 徐益康(徐賢) 住址 英租界寧波路543號
6. 出版人姓名 徐益康(徐賢) 住址 同上
7. 總編輯姓名 徐益康(徐賢) 住址 同上
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 週刊, 華文
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 因愛好戲劇, 純粹為研究學習性質內容載
電影戲劇消息
10. 創刊日期 擬於十一月八日出版
11. 銷數 每週約式千份
12. 資本及收入來源 由個人墊資(除廣告收入如有不足則墊資)
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章

徐益康

日期

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 5, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8149-C861
Date 7/10/41
October 6, 1941.

Subject (in full).....Philosophy Monthly - Ceased publication - Certificate

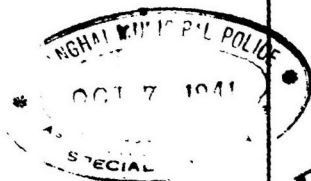
..... returned for cancellation.....

Made by... D.S.I. Nancarrow..... Forwarded by... C.D.I. Lees.

Returned herewith for cancellation is
Registration Certificate No. C.861 issued in respect
of a monthly magazine known as Philosophy Monthly
(哲学月刊). According to the editor, the journal
ceased publication in July this year owing to poor
circulation and shortage of funds.

Nancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



FILE
7/10/41
S.S.

S.S.
7.10.41
7.10.41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937,

PHILOSOPHY MONTHLY

has been registered on November 22, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.861 is issued accordingly, to ...

Zi Chih-ying..... the registered Editor. This Certificate is not transferable.

For Commissioner of Police.

A.C.



公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十二日)

哲學月刊

已於民國廿九年十一月廿二日

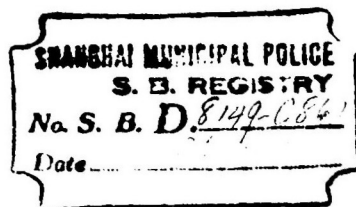
在本處登記茲給第C字八六一號

登記證為憑此證給予

總編輯錢潔英不得轉讓

幫辦警務處長





Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.

(Signature)  Zi Chih-ying
Editor

publisher and proprietor of
Philosophy Monthly

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, *HCH*

REPORT

Date Nov. 22, 1940.

Subject (in full)..... Philosophy Monthly - Application for registration -
First issue examined

Made by... D.S. Pharazyn Forwarded by... Supt. Mason

Reference instructions of P.A. to A.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of October 29, 1940, Zi Chih-ying (*錢潔榮*), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Philosophy Monthly (*哲學*), a Chinese language magazine, was called to Headquarters on October 31 when he was informed that registration would be considered only after he had submitted to this office draft of first issue for examination.

On November 10 the attached copy of first issue dated 1.11.40 was received by this office. Perusal shows it to contain articles on philosophy, including translations from western publications, comments on books of interest and advertisements of bookshops, but nothing objectionable from a police point of view.

D. S. Pharazyn
D. S.

A. C. [Signature]
A. C. (Special Branch).

Registration No. 582

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.



Name of Publication **Philosophy Monthly (哲学月刊)**
(In Chinese and English)

Nationality **Chinese**

Address: Editorial Office **House 21 Lane 236 Weihaiwei Rd. Tel.**

Printing Office **Min Kwang Printing Co. House Tel. 33609**
54 Lane 1121 Sinza Rd.

Name and address of proprietor **Zi Chih-ying, House 21 Lane 236 Weihaiwei Rd.**

Name and address of publisher - do - ✓

Name and address of Chief Editor - do -

Character and language of publication **Monthly in Chinese, publishing**
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) **matter on the study of philosophy**

Object of publication **To make profit**

Date of first issue **Nov. 1, 1940.**

Circulation **2000 copies**

Capital and source of income **Sales and advertisements as source of**
(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)
income Capital \$2000.

Where registered **8-20/5**
(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Handwritten: Certificate issued 25-11-40 [Signature]

Date **Oct. 21, 1940.**

(Signature) **Zi Chih-ying**
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

Mason
P.A. to D.C.

W. H. H. D.S.
Officer i/c S. S.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

B. H. H.
D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date Oct. 29, 1940.

Subject Philosophy Monthly - Application for registration

Made by D.S. Pharazyn

Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Zi Chih-ying (錢潔英), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Philosophy Monthly (哲學月刊), proposed magazine in Chinese, with offices at House 21 Lane 238 Weihaiwei Road.

Zi Chih-ying, native of Quinsan, aged 22, came to Shanghai in July 1936 and studied at the Shanghai Middle School (上海中學), then located at 400 Rue du Marche, where he graduated in June 1939. In July the same year he entered the Chinan University (暨南大學), 528 Connaught Road, and since then has followed a course of philosophy. Nothing to his detriment is known to this office.

The proposed magazine will contain translations of articles on philosophy reproduced from western publications and matter on the characteristics of the historical philosophy in China.

D. S. Pharazyn
D. S.

D. C. (Crime and Special Branches).

29 " 40
[Signature]

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 哲學研究 *philosophy research*
(中文, 西文)
2. 國 籍 中國
3. 編輯部地址 威海衛路206弄215二樓 電話
4. 印刷部地址 新市路數慶里110弄54弄215二樓 電話
5. 主辦人姓名 錢潔英 住址 威海衛路206弄215二樓
6. 出版人姓名 錢潔英 住址 威海衛路206弄215二樓
7. 總編輯姓名 錢潔英 住址 威海衛路206弄215二樓
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 研究哲學上之學術問題, 用中文, 每月一期
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 營利
10. 創刊日期 1937年11月1日
11. 銷 數 每期200份
12. 資本及收入來源 資本 集有少數股款 此外依靠廣告及發行收入, 共計200元
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記 向上海公共租界警務處申請登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章 錢潔英

日期 1937.11.21

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date: August 28, 1941.

Subject (in full).....Shang Hai Wen Sien - Ceased publication - Certificate

returned for cancellation

Made by. D. S. Crook.

Forwarded by.....C.D.I. Loeb.

Attached certificate No. C.864 issued in respect of a monthly magazine called Shang Hai Wen Sien (上海文选) is hereby returned for cancellation by the editor with the accompanying note in Chinese stating that owing to disruption of communications and poor circulation, the magazine has stopped publication.

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

SHANG HAI WEN SIEN



has been registered on November 25, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.864 is issued accordingly, to.....

Yeh Sin-an
....., the registered Editor. This Certificate is not transferable.

[Signature] A.C.
For Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號

(一九三七年十月二十一日)

上海文選

已於民國廿九年十二月廿五日

在本處登記茲給第七零八四號

登記證為憑此證給予

總編輯葉心安不得轉讓

幫辦警務處長



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

3. 5, Special

REPORT

Date.

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D-8149/1
April 23, 1941

Subject (in full)..... Shang Hai Wen Sien - Registration cancelled

Made by. D.S.I. Nancarrow

Forwarded by.. C.D.I. Tabrum

Reference instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) appended to report of April 15th, 1941 (see file D-8149/1), registration of the Shang Hai Wen Sien (上海文選), a monthly magazine in Chinese, has been cancelled and copies of the magazine if seen on sale in the Settlement will be subject to seizure by the Police.



Nancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

24/4/41

28 4 41

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 20 1940
FBI - SHANGHAI

Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.



(Signature) Yeh Sin-an

Editor

publisher and proprietor
of Shang Hai Wen Shen

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, *8/49 C. 50-1-40*

REPORT

Date Nov. 24, 1940

Subject (in full) Shang Hai Wen Sien - Application for registration -

Second issue examined

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

On October 2, 1940, Yeh Sin-an (叶心兰), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Shang Hai Wen Sien (上海文选), a monthly magazine in Chinese, was called to Headquarters and informed of the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of September 30, 1940.

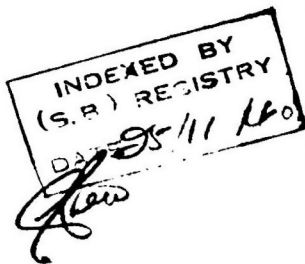
On November 16, the attached copy of second issue was received by this office. Perusal shows it to contain nothing objectionable from a police point of view, contents consisting of articles reproduced from other Chinese publications, in addition to advertisements of commercial concerns.

Done registration.

[Signature]

A. C. (Special Branch).

[Signature]
D. S. Y.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REG. S. F.

S. 5, Special Branch

Station, 7

REPORT

Date Sept. 30, 1940.

Subject (in full) Shang Hai Wen Sien - Application for registration -

Proofs submitted for examination

Made by D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Reference attached report of June 17, 1940,
Yeh Sin-an (叶心安), editor, publisher and proprietor
of the Shang Hai Wen Sien (上海文选), a monthly
magazine in Chinese, called at this office and submitted
the attached proofs for examination.

Perusal shows that amongst the matters which
have been reproduced from Chinese newspapers and
magazines is an article entitled "Siege of Warsaw"
extracts of which have been translated and attached
herewith for instructions of D.C. (Special Branch).

Mention is however not made on attached proofs
as to the origin of this article. Copies of this
issue are now seen on public sale in the Settlement.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*We will
examine one
more issue.*

*R. G. P.
3/4*

INDEXED BY
(S. F. REGISTRY)
28711/40

D. S. I.

Translation of extracts from article "Siege of Warsaw"
appearing in proofs of the first issue of Shang Hai Wen Sien
(上海文聲), a monthly magazine in Chinese, dated Sept. 15, 1940.

Page 12

The women digging potatoes immediately threw away their implements, hoping to pass unnoticed by enemy planes. But the Nazi bombers were not satisfied, and soon they returned and raked the field with a volley of machine-gun fire, as a result of which two women were killed.

Page 15

While standing in the garden at the American Embassy, I witnessed personally a German bomber shot down by anti-aircraft. I was just ready with my camera and got the picture when that cruel plane descended in flames.

In celebrating the fall of that cruel plane, we had forgotten the families of those fliers back in Germany who were in a state of great anxiety about them. We knew that they represented the German Government and for the past three weeks had in cold-blooded heartlessness killed people. It is not unfair that the war has done this to them.

Pierre Bernus 柏尼士

(1)

(2)

[illegible]

。士亞除了英國遺囑的國家，參加保證外，尚須希臘加入。他說：在上述條件之下，英國政府可以從英國的通告，允准波蘭派遣一位全權代表到柏林，該代表應於八月卅日星期三到柏林。（我們不要忘却，元首在柏林的信件，是於廿九日傍晚，才交給英國大使的，）英國政府將立即提出條件，必要時可以在波蘭代表抵滬以前，先將條件交與英國政府。翌日，吾人便明白希特勒的計劃了，正如從波蘭國王和捷克時所用者，完全無異。波蘭的代表，正和當日貝軍特司加登的許解尼格，或柏林的哈靈總統一樣，將被迫當場承認一切條件，否則波蘭便將立即遭受攻擊。希特勒以為只要把波蘭的代表，和其政府完全隔絕，同時使他疑信莫行將背棄波蘭，便可使其英國地兩廢了。

倫敦方面，似乎尚未立刻認識此項陰謀。八月卅日清晨二時，英國政府電令漢特森，立即通知有關人員，（當然最重要者是波蘭的大使。）可是我們要知道波蘭的代表，要在當天趕到柏林，似乎是不可能的。下午二時一刻，英國的首相，囑令漢特森將下述的信件，轉交希特勒，信上寫着：「鄙人已認真地研究過德國的書信了，正式的覆信，午後即將發上。余除已向華沙方面，鄭重勸告必須避免一切繼續的糾紛外，同時希望閣下亦加以注意。昨日余已在議院中談及英德兩國的關係，當吾人交換意見之時，談話之意圖，愈益明顯，殊為欣慰。」於下午五時三十分，英國政府電告駐柏林的英國大使，說德國人已將在邊境停戰了，最後在六時三十分，又是一通柏給漢特森的電報，表示英國政府已經佩服希特勒的把戲。電文中說，英國政府不能叫波蘭當局派遣代表到柏林去接受德國的條件。不如將德國把條件交給駐柏林的波蘭大使，轉達華沙，並報告華沙的經過。這電文是這樣結束的：「德國政府允許所提的條件，使英國政府知曉，這是很好的。假使英國政府認為所提的條件合理，那末華沙方面必定更加努力地進行談判了。」

八月卅日中午十二時，漢特森訪問希特勒前，將英國政府答覆德國二十九日書信的覆文發給他。（該覆文已見於倫敦報時期的風聞中提及。）在這封信裏面，英國政府又提示了許多建議，對於德國二十九日信中所提的要求，暫予保留。英國政府已把德國當局對波蘭直接談判，並且願意直接談判時基和獨立等問題，通知華沙。最後英國政府提議波蘭尤在德境暫時設法「妥協」（modus vivendi），以為發生是使談判更形困難的障礙。由此可見英國的企圖和平，並將在廿日晚間十一時已經停止，而延遲至十二點鐘的時候，仍在努力。那時十一時左右，將有一個德國報刊載時報，內容說：「波蘭總理政府，因英國已否認波蘭政府命令駐柏林大使與德國談判。」

於是，波蘭軍已無法挽救了：星希特勒所開列地最惡劣的條件，已經決定去實行談判，希特勒將對波蘭的語言，將和希特勒。德國的外交部長，假使將波蘭要求英政府所定，將來決定，希特勒將對波蘭，將是波蘭將被德國第一等冗長的公文，英國大使將在各報刊載他全件件。及至最後，希特勒將對波蘭將對波蘭的十六項條件，重疊去要求波蘭軍公文的內容，而波蘭軍已拒絕的，是波蘭將對波蘭，將是波蘭，加以拒絕。因為波蘭的代表希特勒在柏林的報紙——八月卅日晚間十二時——以希

抵達柏林。八月卅一日星期四。波蘭大使李波斯基曾試圖與里賓特洛甫，然而未被接見。直達倫敦，方才設法晤見里氏，但仍不肯把條件交其閱看。李氏又試向華沙方面報告請示，可是沒有成功，因為一切和波蘭的通訊，都給德國政府切斷了。

德國政府在無線電中所傳佈的十六項條件。事前波蘭，英國，法國等都不知道。九月一日早晨，波蘭的命令便下來了。兩天之後，德國政府沒有理會英法的提出請其停止侵略和退出波蘭被占區域的通告，英法便照會德說，不得不履行其對公約的義務，而向德國宣戰了。大戰於是爆發。

以上所述，便是大戰發生以前九天中的實在經過詳情。本文開頭的幾段，可以使讀者清楚地明瞭當時的局勢。至於這是戰爭，我們也不想加以討論，因為讀者閱畢全文，當能自下斷語的。

(選自西風雨刊第十六期)

(9)

華沙困守日學記

海島

——一個戰地攝影記者回憶——

一九三九年九月七日早晨十點鐘左右，我們坐的火車到了華沙。據說這是最後一個直通華沙的列車。那天天氣非常陰慘，我們的火車就停在華沙車站西面的月台邊。我們得不到出租的汽車，因為所有的汽車都被軍隊徵收去了；還好我們找到僱有的一個騎夫，替我們搬些笨重的行李，同僱幾位波蘭朋友，我們便擠進了歐羅巴旅館(Euro Hotel)投宿。

在我未進歐羅巴之前，我心裏還想，那裏應該擠滿許多逃難民，但是結果是在我的意料之外，旅館中雖有許多空房。我抽了一間很大的房間。房間裏附帶一間浴室。當晚間這裏租金多少錢一天時，一個隨從的侍者很小心地把帳簿取出，我心裏還覺得奇怪。這些領事的租金，他們不照算。最後，我在華沙旅館的賬單，竟來不及抽賬。

第二天，我接獲一個消息。波蘭政府已經遷到華沙。所有德國戰機，對華沙的轟炸都有最嚴密組織。現在似乎還不能算第一條戰線。還有許多空軍的駐守。我繼續觀察的興趣可得加強。我繼續聽在華沙中的種種消息，竟有某些代價比中東不個人們的痛苦。他們所說的華沙是身外的人有這種的記載。關於華沙的記載太難了。國家的命運，竟將被決定。這不僅僅是一件軍事事件。

(10)

的事。

被圍困城中有一位偉大的英雄，就是司泰斯，司泰斯新開(Stefan Starzyński)，他是華沙城的市長，也是本城義勇隊的司令官，我特將他特別的批准，所以能夠到處自由攝影。就要這世界上有波蘭人存在的一天，他那愛國的熱忱和他的英名，永遠為人所敬重的。當他接見我的拜訪的時候，態度很誠懇，所帶一種很幽靜的音調對我說：「凡是留在城中的人，我們已經決心與本城共存亡。但是你——最後你或許能夠到你的照片，這樣或者世界上的人也許能知道這裏所發生的事。」

在那時候緊張的時日裏，我從未看見司泰斯新開市長面上有過一點憂容。有一次，我正坐在他的辦公處裏。兩個炸彈傾覆在離我們三十碼左右的地方，房屋震動得好像地震一般。當強烈的震動消沉以後，四面都佈滿着死氣，司泰斯新開感動告我不應站到窗口張望，並沒有說過一句無補於實際的話。兩個星期中，他從未出外過這時有轟炸危險的遠一步。每天他仍舊用無敵的堅持，他的官階稱為勇，他隨各方的挑戰，他告訴城中的人民，雖然政府已遷，他們仍須自己領導自己。

司泰斯新開市長替我預備了一輛汽車，特派一位領導和一位翻譯員伴着我。最先我們步進一座很大的天主教堂院，那裏已受到炸彈轟擊，一共有五個炸彈落在教堂院，炸力非常猛烈，被炸成的圓洞，大約有三十尺至五十尺的直徑。教堂院的全部也都受到很大的損失：牆壁的四部已完全炸毀，從這一角雷過去，做一些歪斜的房壁，上下三層的內裏都顯得清清楚楚。裏面所有的窗牖都蓋着灰塵，窗門全被震

壞。手槍聲的煩擾最可怕，不惟手槍聲上蓋着砲火，窗口上還綁着一個炸開的人頭，使人看到心酸。

第二天，我正正好到一間被炸不久的近代建築旁，這建築很新式，共有五層樓。被炸毀露出十四個婦人和小孩的尸體，尤其女孩被炸的慘狀，最使人慘惻。其中有幾年輕婦人被炸成殘廢，有些淹有了頭，有些淹有胸或手，實在令人不忍直視。這些殘廢的遺體，可以說是打這近代戰爭歷史的紀錄，也許有人以為我的形容過甚，但我相信沒有人會懷疑，當他們看過我實地拍成的照片，這是人間僅有的慘劇。

那時華沙的情景非常慘慘，同時我以為華沙必能有恢復繁榮的一日。當我步進一間地溝防空道的醫院裏，我遇見五十多位青年的婦人，雖然日間她們非常勞苦的幫助救護工作，身體自然是非常疲勞。但是她們仍舊很小心照顧許多新照片或玻璃片封存的頭孩，其中有許多新頭孩傷得特別嚴重，幾乎是沒有復原的希望，但那些遭受的青年母親們仍舊忍耐和仔細的去盡力看護。

一天，我們的汽車駛過一處地方，這地方是城中的一角，那裏有許多種族的田園，不幸我們前進了一步，不能可以繼續看到一重重大的悲劇。有七位婦人，因為缺乏食物餓死，所以到田園裡來尋食，結果被毒氣彈殺死的慘狀，似乎與不帶毒性的目的，被毒氣彈殺死，其中一個頭孩被炸在小水溝上，同時有兩個婦人已被炸毀。被炸毀的婦人遺體是我們的工具，我從那裏拍得幾張照片，但那些照片的清晰程度未遇見。本人隨而來，但田園中有一處地方，被炸毀的田園中，當我步進那裏時，有一個女孩被炸成殘廢，傷者其中一位被炸婦人的頭孩被炸死，傷

說這是她的姐姐。

她非常悲痛的要訴說：「我可愛的姐姐，敵人殺你爲什麼呢？」停了幾分鐘，她又問道：「告訴我，很快的告訴我。失去了你，叫我怎樣活下去呀？」

這女孩哭得十分悲痛，使我們不知所措。後來我把她抱了起來，想去安慰她。可是她仍舊不斷地痛哭，我和其他兩位澳洲官員也因此流出許多同情之淚，我們始終找不到一個適當的方法去安慰她。

雖然我遇到無數的慘劇。但是我自己仍舊似乎不相信人間會有這樣慘事。同時更有許多農民及難民都有同樣的哀訴，其實這是事實，不管你相信或不相信。

在那裏，我到處尋找攝影的材料。有一次我遇見一位老婦人，她說她是站在她的門前。其實她躺着一堆未燒的灰燼和一隻空爐仍舊放置在火爐上。四周都充滿着熱氣，這熱氣並非由火爐中發出，而是由燃燒的廢木柴中發出。她住日所用鐵床只剩下一副彎曲的架子。她對着火爐取暖，不時用一隻鐵棍挑動那些未燒的灰，她化着厚灰，可是我始終不知道她所要找的是什麼。另外有一位七十多歲的老婦人也在尋找着，她懷裏抱着兩隻小銀匙和一把剪刀，她在那裏發呆的站著，這就是她所餘下的一切。旁邊站着一個大約七八歲的男孩子，他正玩弄着他自己的一隻小皮猴。他們的家已變成一塊大空場，火爐仍舊燃燒着，熱氣從灰中不斷地發出，所剩餘的僅是些零碎的物品，令人見之絕傷，有時他們拾着一張廢紙牌照，一隻裝滿桂葉的瓷罐，他們身上所穿的僅是內衣，此外別無一物，究竟他們將來的生活怎樣維持？我始終不明白。

到處的事物都死氣沉沉。有一個婦人坐在地上削馬蹄鐵的皮，另外一位大約十七歲的女孩在她已毀壞的家中找着一面鏡子，其餘無一可觀。還有兩位小男孩坐在地上，正看着一份波蘭的米老鼠週報。側中臥着十四匹死馬，有一匹個個屍體走來用石灰蓋着這街道的尸體。離開那堆死馬二十尺的光景，總有十多個死尸，從他們死的狀態看，他們正想找地方躲避，結果一個也不能逃脫死亡。同時更有一個小孩手裏提着一隻鳥籠，裏面還有一隻金絲鳥，這倒是他唯一的擁有，無目的地在街頭徘徊着。

有些區域受到空襲的損毀更厲害，簡直沒有一間房屋不會炸平。到處都是難民，步行的，騎着腳踏車的，推小車的，甚至於還有許多推着手推車的，帶着很少的財物，在東南西北四方到處流浪，他們知道不能找到一個安身立命的家，但是他們是食不果腹地尋找着一處避難的場所，每天帶着五錢的伙食，他們就必須能開火煮食，直到天明，城裏必有一處新地帶已被完全毀滅。此種無窮的飢餓，是於安全之計，軍人和官人總保全在一端，至若同等的官眷，金銀已失了作用。

波蘭的災禍，我們雖然在報章上看到，但是九月十三日的災禍，德國大德意志黨中心區黨部的文件，證明在波蘭上無不受到災禍的慘狀，所以德國的慘狀，是比波蘭還慘。波蘭的災禍，是使他在空中自盡，波蘭的慘狀，是使他在空中自盡，波蘭的慘狀，是使他在空中自盡。

大約九月十七日，德國空軍，曾兩次，不克不克，不克不克，不克不克，不克不克。

人民的一一處，從那時起，如果在街上行走，終免不了炸燬或炸死的危險。防空壕已是失去保護安全的作用，尤其是在最後的幾天，空襲警報不斷的發出，我們得到警報唯一的方法就是供電無線電。

期間的轟炸尤其緊張。每天早上我們都發現大量的死尸。被炸死的原因多半因為他們到自己的花園裏或者附近的花園裏採摘空氣，不幸都炸斃在路旁。每天轟炸大砲的數量不斷增加。到後來華沙城中多數的建築已被毀壞，就是餘存房屋，門窗上的玻璃也沒有一塊是完整的。

當我在美國大使館的花園中，我親眼看見一隻德國轟炸機被高射砲擊下，當那隻殘廢的飛機墜落黑雲落下的時候，我正準備將照相機把它攝下來。

同時我趕忙跑到那隻飛機落下來地方去看，機中負着的一重大炸彈還在燃燒着。其中四位機師已是致命，我不覺對這不幸墜下的飛機同情，機中所喪亡的是人類。為什麼他們死得這麼的悲慘呢？但是表面，我這裏與美國大使館中幾位同伴大吐苦水。談到飛機轟炸機的墜落，那時我們還提到德國猶太人在德國總督府裏的報復。我們認他們是代表德國政府，他們倒有一個冷血的心腸，過去三個月來，他們殺戮的結果，這也是戰爭對他們的報復，不能算是不公平。

記得九月十六日的那一晚，是猶太人新年的一夜，德國飛機帶着大量的燃燒彈，集中轟炸城中猶太人昔日居住的區域整整三個多鐘頭，我們看着許多東西都化為灰燼，建築物繼續不斷的倒下來，最使人驚嚇的就是有一處地方，二十六尺厚的牆壁也被震倒。這天晚上，立刻增加數千無家可歸的難民；許多受傷的人，來不及救護，四處都遍佈着肢體不全的人們，使人觸目傷心。也許敵方以為猶太人集中的區域，是他軍事破壞工作最大的目標。

被圍困的華沙城中，波蘭人過着艱難的生活，而生活中最苛待的一點就是關於他們的抗戰或撤退就是他們的前線，有時許多波蘭士兵都回家吃飯，但是最大的問題就是家中的糧食是否已預備好。因為平民的生命反而比抗戰的兵士容易喪失，妻是從來不聽丈夫自前線歸來，但在前線的丈夫們却要憂心着家人的安全。

危險一天天的增加，到處都產生着絕望的呼聲，情勢使我再不能舒舒服服的做一個旁觀者。九月十五日的那一天，波蘭人請我去華沙電報局說幾句話，事情是非常不容易解決，美國領事館的行政人員說。倘若我去播音，必定影響到個人的多惡，使其他美國人有危險，但是我又不能拒絕波蘭官方的號召請求，他們的意圖既原我用英文作十分鐘的報告，也許能使全世界的人知道華沙城中的情形。

當我在播音臺上作十分鐘的報告，外間不斷的和平日一樣的轟炸着。雖然一顆砲彈打中電台建築的一角，可是我還未講完。我感覺很高興，因為我能很平安的離開。自此以後，我十分的依賴電台的工作人員，他們的勇氣最值得佩服，我就是在這裏停留十分鐘，更感覺這種勇氣，他們是主要承擔這種工作，甚至不分日夜的忙著，管理各種勤務的事務，不論男職員或女職員都保持著非常鎮靜的態，這種冷靜的心情。

一天，我得着一個很好的機會帶二十多個年青的德國俘虜攝影，因此我能與他們有接近的機會。我問他們為什麼要投叛波蘭？波蘭與德軍有何仇恨？他們的回答非常簡單，祇說「我們需要一四個字。再問他們「需要」的原故，便沒有一位能夠回答，可見對於這次戰爭他們的兵士其實不能明白，祇知道一個嚴重的軍令要他們出發，他們就擁擠送至波蘭去交戰，其餘的事也都是受着支配驅遣而已。同時這二十多個德國俘虜中，沒有一個知道一點關於十四天前英國與法國對德宣戰的兇解。

幾天以後，情勢更加緊張，外間毫無根據的謠言散佈各處。大多數都是無稽之談，例如有些人說英法的飛機將要飛來投救這裏的危急；或德國內部已發生變化，戰爭將要停止；諸如此類之謠傳，實是貶低之價值，有些人竟幻想到一種短期的休戰，以便中立國人民能退出戰區，但我們心裏想這是絕對不可能的，因為德國人的目的是不放過境中的一切，難道德國為着少數中立國人的安全，就願意停止他們的進攻嗎？但結果這種幻想的謠傳却成為事實。九月二十一日無線電廣播電台公佈臨時休戰的時間，凡是中立國的人民取得通行證以後，可以退出荒沙，固定的時間是本日午兩點至五點，短短的三小時，我們全體齊集在布里斯拖(Brisbane)旅館，此時，德國飛機仍舊翱翔在我們頭上散佈着傳單。傳單上寫着不該通敵的波蘭字句，大意如下：

「波蘭人快些投降，如果你們仍然繼續抵抗，我們唯有再用飛機大砲來轟炸你們。」

波蘭人對於傳單感覺十分的幽默，當他們讀過這種傳單，祇是大笑幾聲而已。

城中中立國的人數一共有一千三百人，各種國籍都有，大約有三十種。四點三十分我們開始出發，坐在擁擠的汽車上，經過無數座成平地的區域，據說那些全是工人住宅區。以後我們便到了城外的荒地，因為沒有公路通達，我們祇得步行。在前線，我們遇見許多波蘭的勇士，我們眼中充滿着離別的熱淚，與那些勇士握手話別。我繼續的向前進，最後我們望見有許多德國士兵。當我們接近對方之時，有幾位穿着銀灰制服的青年軍人帶着微笑走來，軍衣表示與接我們這些不幸的難民。他們幫助我們抱小孩，搬些笨重的衣箱，有些還幫婦女們往外走。他們微笑的外表，顯出他們是非常的憂慮和有耐性。真是很多也想不到前幾天用飛機大炮不斷轟炸我們的人，現在正替我們照顧着小孩搬運行李，高級的軍醫更為殷勤的招待，因為德國正有許多攝影機在攝我們到這的情形。

我們住在哥尼斯堡(Königsberg)地方的一所旅館中，總方看守着我們最嚴密，據說這是假意。當我去理髮店理髮的時候，我不禁的問一個剃頭匠，為什麼他們要投叛波蘭。他表示十分痛苦的告訴我：「我親愛的朋友，你也許還未明白。從前我們從來不投叛波蘭人，但是那些野蠻的波蘭人嚴式的攻打我們，所以我們不得不抵抗以希自衛。」

後來我到一間影戲院去看影戲，其中有一段新聞片映出德軍進占波蘭的情況。影片對於這種原因為十分的嚴厲。雖然這故事的影片放映了足足半小時，可是沒有聽見一次的德軍進占波蘭的聲音。或是希特勒出現在軍隊的前調動時，也沒有一位國代表示敬意。德國人固執於他們軍隊在波蘭的勝利

到快樂，但是另一方面，波蘭被毀爛悲慘的情形，及波蘭難民可憐的容貌，却足以使人忘却一切的快樂。

(19)

丹麥淪亡之經過

晨安亭譯

譯自 The Times Weekly Edition

在獨立尚未失去的前夕，丹麥正在焦頭爛額的擬定最後計劃，如膝平時一般的坐立不安，但沒有與知其來的驚惶。在消息靈通方面，一般的思想，以為德國不見得會蹂躪丹麥的，這個並不是爲了德國在不到一年前已訂下了一項不侵犯協定的緣故，而是因爲這一個動作似乎不大合算。

四月八日東軍在挪威領海內戰敗索爾的消息，傳來了一種信念：就是斯丹的那個區半島的命運，或許就在這幾天內要決定了。但是甚至這一天所接到的報告說德軍已在丹麥邊境集中及德軍分隊擊退大港帶向北移動等語，也沒有使丹麥總處方面放棄其原有的信念：以爲不論德軍的行動如何，丹麥當可倖免於難。

(20)

午夜，天空飄雪，寒氣逼人，一輪明月，照著丹麥哥本哈根，遠遠望去，仍舊是一派和平時一樣繁華而寧靜的城市。第二天早上大約六時光景，我忽然被一連串的爆炸聲驚醒過來。我第一個意識以爲是海濱的水雷因被冰撞倒而爆炸發着，第二個意識又以爲是飛機中正在發生機軍險。等我到大樓樓下，有三架一隊的，也有九架一隊的，在上空盤旋的時候，我的幻想才告停止；但那時我們以爲德軍也許正向丹麥政府有所要求，而這種樣的圖謀，總算是一種荒謬的圖謀。所以報紙上所提的要求而已。

走到街道中，那裏一班最早的工人已在邁緩地步行著去接他們的工作，我發見一些綠色的傳單，那
是由飛機上投下來的。傳單上面的字，不是丹麥文，而是一種引起丹麥人嘲笑的不純粹的瑞典文，略稱
德國爲了預防英軍攻襲丹兩國起見，已決定有起保護該兩國在戰爭期內之中立，其唯一目的在於使丹
丹兩國避免戰爭之威脅云。強大的德國軍隊，以這一種目的爲藉口，已於當日早上佔領了丹兩國軍事
上的重要地點，一面並和丹麥政府進行談判，保證丹麥王國的繼續存在，及陸軍和陸隊的維持，並保證
丹麥人民的自由，和他們國家未來的獨立。

我並沒有走了多遠，就發見了事態的真相。在奧斯德捷陸軍站前面，德國軍隊已佈置了一條特備線
，把一班向市中心前去的人都攔了回來。往工廠去的工人都被吩咐回家，命令到第二天再去上工。在格
爾根根和托爾堡登時做間的轉角上，已架起了一挺機關槍，只見我們公使館裏的一個人員，被哨兵攔
住去路，將汽車停在路旁，在車上卸裝有無軍火，然後也不問他是何人樣人，任其向公使館繼續前進
。但後來我們的外交人員就沒有這樣便當了，當我在九點鐘光景抵達公使館的時候，我看見一個武裝的
哨兵，站立在門口，將有一大幫人等將觀察事情的發展。他們並不希望停得多麼長久，原來數分鐘之後
，就有二輛德軍開到，於是大門開啓，只見秘書，參贊，女打字員，甚至核軍等一幫人，一些也不客氣
的進上這二輛坦克似的德軍，在重彈槍和刺刀的監視之下，疾駛而去。

此後，城市中一切情形漸漸地開始恢復常態了：自由車又在街上出現，汽車和電車重復開始行動。

只有在重要的交叉路口架起的機關槍，及風寒德總司令部門面的哨兵，以及軍用汽車和機器腳踏車給
信人的來來往往，還令人想起這物德蘭去所手創的這一座獨立的首太哈根城，已在德軍阿蒙的淫威之
下，被這侵略了。

那天早上發生的一切事情，直到後來，才能聯合起來，而有許多詳細情形的前後順序，至今仍不能
確定。丹麥被比較少數的人所佔領，那並沒有多大疑問的，而這些人之所以能佔領丹麥，是利用迅雷不
及掩耳的心理而深信不會遇到任何嚴重的抵抗。

變動的時間，似乎是在那天早晨五點鐘左右，當時在哥本哈根軍格的德軍部隊已越過邊境，而迅速
地經過丹麥的平島部會，向斯德哥爾摩推進，一路上只遇到了一些零零星星的抵抗。同時德軍在當島上的米
特蘭登，在瓦爾沙和厄保格，以及在靈特各處登陸。在此時期內，三艘小的德軍運輸船開進了哥本哈
根港，而第一架飛機在城市的上空盤旋。岸上的砲隊向飛機放了幾響重炮的砲聲，但以後就沉寂無聲
了，而德軍繼續向哥本哈根推進，直至軍隊離岸上岸的時候，沒有遇到抵抗。這一批登陸的軍隊，共
數約八百人，直向風車橋來衝鋒前進，到了橋頭，就把城門用炸藥炸開，而把全盤守軍包圍起來，後者
雖然因猝不及防而不予抵抗。

第二步，就是攻佔德蘭守城上最好的重要地點，包括丹麥國王夏利爾所住的夏利爾堡王宮。在這裏
，王宮裏的德軍，除了古色古香的牆皮剝脫，開始抵抗了。在雙方衝突中，德軍打死了一名，傷了一

名，然後國王與其特殊的男傭走出來，下令停止放槍，以免無謂的犧牲。德國軍隊似乎很興奮而很感動，糾纏了幾槍，並擲了一枚手榴彈，炸去了一個婦人的一隻腿。

在這些行動尚未開始之前，德國公使曾訪問丹麥外交部長，告以德軍的目的。這時候丹麥首相史托爾在房間，以及往來接洽稍經延宕，然後發下訓示，限令武裝軍隊停止抵抗。同時，雙方談判延遲到下午四點鐘，國王克利奧，也另與參加，結果丹麥被迫接受德軍所提的條件。到了下午，網上到處張貼德軍的傳令和國王克利奧對其人民所發的莊嚴的呼籲，其最後一句動人的言辭是「願上帝拯救丹麥」。

在這個時期內，有一件空前的破壞外交界慣例的事情，發生於英國公使館。據公使館各個人員所述的情況，拼合起來，所得的事實是這樣：

當公使館職員們覺察到那天發生的事變之後，他們便設法趕到公使館來。只有那些沒有在奧斯德城就緒勞苦戰線所阻的人，終於找到了公使館，然後立即開始處理一切緊急的工作。電話交通變成困難而紊亂，但消息終於傳到英國公使館。愛德頓，託他代為管理英國的利益，並保護一切英國人和財產，包括公使館的房產。不久之後，八個德國哨兵被派駐守在門口，不許一切人湧出。數分鐘後，德軍金剛入公使館，控制一切，於是一個佐級將軍去和德軍官談判。他說明公使館已由公使代為保護，德軍無權入內，否則須提抗議。德軍官一聽此言，馬上大聲喝嚇，咆哮如雷，並把那個年輕的駁書兩手攔住，圍攔於門房內。

德國人後來竟說那位將軍對他們「不友善」。無論如何，這位將軍，總算不失為一個辦理力爭的正義者。後來那個德國軍官等候援兵到來，直到五點鐘敲過，才用暴力闖進公使館，把館中所有的人——男子、婦人和孩童——一起攔阻在什客室裏，一一加以逮捕，並在身上搜索有無軍火。公使館職員們都一致認為當時那些德國兵士，都有期望抵抗的神色，而佔領公使館房產時，都按照巷戰的規則。後來這軍人，連同英國公使館秘書史格斯也在內，一起被圍至樓下，當時史格斯夫人還得要求殺一面帽子的時間——也沒有得到許可。到了樓下，就和那些站在門口未得擒來的職員，命令在一起。於是在德國刺刀的威迫之下，他們限上一四乘車這是杜堡格噴洲廠的貨車，除公使夫婦另坐一個汽車外，一起都在德軍監視之下，經過各大街而駛抵奧斯德城。到了這裏，他們排成一列，被連今天出各人的護照，而後被禁在營房中，過了三小時至五小時之後，才得一一開釋，並由德軍官護送。在這同一時期內，公使館正被搜查，因而洩露了舉行的真正對象，就是那個被禁在門房內的公使館秘書史格斯，而公使館其他人員所最擔心的是，他們相信搜索的結果，毫無所獲。

在這一個「諸軍不宜」的星期四，哥本哈根和蘭現了一個非常的情景。那天是一個天氣極佳的日子（希特勒天氣！），而街上兩自由軍和行路的人們從未有過這樣的擁擠。他們聚集在街上，注視着德國軍隊，駐立在德國旗幟的周圍，懷着好奇之心向德軍詢問是問軍，後是以禮道謝，其態度似乎最恭敬。

氣。然而這並不是表示丹麥人對於他們的獨立之喪失，漠不關心。哥本哈根人是一個開朗的種族，他遇到樹上有什么新的嫩枝發現，總是喜之若驚，除非發生了世界末日的恐懼，才會發覺空襲。但到了第二天，民眾的舉止就改變了，而這個改變，一天天的繼續下去。

各方面如果說有什么憤慨的表示，那就是他們悶然悲鳴和憂鬱的神色。民眾本來一向恬靜而滿意的臉上，顯出沮喪的表情，同時留在夢寐的丹麥人則指東罵西，大發牢騷，從苦惱與失望說到公開的責罵！連一種馴服人事的抵抗都沒有。「我們完全受到羞辱了，」一個具有市鎮英雄氣概的丹麥少女在星期三早上對我說道：「這都是這個懦弱政府的過失，它在過去的二十年市把我們的武裝解除了，現在德國人將迫令我們對我們的英國朋友作戰，而我們的國家也將被摧滅了。」最重要是我和無數丹麥朋友的談話都顯出他們急於要知道英國人的反應。「我們的英國朋友以為我們應該抵抗而我們的不抵抗是不可原諒的表現嗎？」他們問道。「他們現在將注銷我們而把我們委棄於我們的英國敵人嗎？」

眼前，大多數丹麥人也許可望氣恢恢而避來順受。但他們對於基督教主義，尚有一種傳統的仇恨，而對於外來的干涉，尤有一種固有的厭惡。這些悠然自得的丹麥人，雖然是處於極端的民族，但納粹黨的紀錄上至今仍找不到一個例證，能到底征服丹麥的人心。丹麥在一八六四年曾有過抵抗強敵，主要是衛國的光榮歷史；如果那一年以後，或有精神壯烈的徵象，那末多德可以與邦，這一次的國難，雖保不能喚起舊有的精神，而在著名的漢堡誕生之地，再度展開頑強的鬥爭。（選自天下事一卷十四期）

近世史上最大的國際悲劇行為

納粹軍佔領挪威記

Leland Ogge 作
余元林 譯

本文原作者皮都(Leland Ogge)，是「芝加哥每日新聞」(Chicago Daily News)和其他二十四份報紙的通訊者，現年四十歲。此次大戰中，他曾放於野干的那維亞(Norway)半島上，活關非常，有此次大戰中「記者之王」之稱。這裏一個文字，是他用電報專電給「生活週刊」(Life)的，詳述挪威失陷時之真情，生動顯實，是近世史上的重要文獻。——譯者

在德軍開入奧斯陸(Oslo)之前恰巧一星期，我那時在斯德哥爾摩(Stockholm)正預備乘飛機往畢加(Biga)去。後來，「廣播電報」每日電報(Daily Telegraph)，便決定轉機先上挪威一行。有兩個英國人和一個美國通訊員，剛才動身打從瑞典斯德哥爾摩和那維亞(Norway)到挪威去。「基督教科學報」(Christian Science Monitor)的司理文斯(Edward Stevens)，也要乘此道到挪威——因為那維亞的鋼鐵出口，向來是瑞典科學的中心。但是，不知怎的，我心裏却覺得有一股勢力在說：「快去挪威斯德。」我便對司理文斯說：「當此挪威政府正向英國提出警告的時候，我們決不單沿北海岸往萊瓦爾。我要直飛萊瓦爾與斯德哥爾摩。」司理文斯也以為然。我們到斯德哥爾摩的一天，是星期四，四月四日。那裏我們與一個優秀的美國通訊員，他即將離去，且對我們說已來得太遲了。

從星期四到星期日，這三天裏，似乎他說的話不錯。奧斯陸人在初春的陽光下，活潑於街頭，情願爲輕鬆。大留住的排班咖啡裏，充滿着燦爛的青年——高大的青年——和斯干的那維靈生（Gundeliv）上不可多見的妙齡女郎；空氣尤爲熱烈。

無論我們到什麼地方，看見每個人似乎都很愉快似的，雖然物價飛漲，生活程度日高。封鎖的危險後已消失，所以星期五六二天，我們只是拍攝照片，採訪通訊的瑣屑材料。我得悉挪威人平均百分之二的營業稅，物價指數自去年九月起，已漲至百分之二十五；挪威的物價指數，已比一九一四年增加一倍——還有許多其他我沒用的材料。外交部對我們談實，英國政府星期五的備忘錄，把他們所組織的軍隊說得多。

第一個兄弟的展兆，起於四月七日（星期日）的晚上。那時，我作客於英國使館一等秘書霍克斯（Frederick Cox）之家。正進晚餐間，一個挪威軍軍的夫人，問我可曾聽見過星期五之夜，德國使館放映特殊影片的事。

「那天的晚餐，並沒有名目，」她說，「不過他們却別有用心！牆帖上說，屆時將有一非常的影片放映。德國使館對挪威政府中每個領袖人物——所有國防部高級人員和卑斯德蘭人——都邀請在內，並因通知發出簡章會費只有一天，故大多數開員均未能出席。但到者已有一百。他們坐著有一個多鐘頭，觀看那絕無僅有的可怕的影片。那就是德國空軍轟炸挪威城市的影片。每個在座者，都死寂地坐著靜看。

影片放映完畢，有一個人突然鼓掌稱快，那是一個大家都知道的親德派人物。別人則不作一聲。」

「然後，德國公使勃勞（Graf Brauer）博士，在大家晚餐後，吃三明治的時候，開始問各在座者，對此影片所感與否如何。他當衆申言：這影片並不是戰爭影片——乃是和平影片，因為它使我人知道採取和平之道的，可以避免如何一團災禍。我丈夫的大多數朋友們，都不待進餐時，便先非去的，他們在進餐那些看了這影片的人，將作各種辯護。你看，那還不是一種安行嗎？你想，他們德國人比華居心何在？老天，他們的房子不知怎樣生活的！」晚餐回飯店，我就對司蒂文斯說：「我聽得了一件極妙的新消息。」但是，第二天（四月八日）所發生的事，太重大了，所以我把這消息到第三天才寫文發給報館。

星期一（四月八日）早上六點鐘，英國和法國的公使報告，挪威外交部長柯特（Professor Dr. Bernt L. Ingvald）博士，除與軍自那維靈至卑斯德（Bergen）之間，已設水雷。我的我和費文斯不在那維靈——我們是卑斯德蘭有的德國通訊員。我們在九點鐘時，離開外交部。外交部裏有一位新聞官員，把這驚人的消息告訴了我們，來了傳言說：「這樣一來，慘禍在望矣！」

一羣羣的挪威人，鎮日聚集於各新聞會報前，報外也到處可見。我們還看見許多穿時外長，對這陰沉的國會談者：英國所說的空言，是絕對的謊言。但是，並沒有一個議員表露憂慮，也沒有一人反對，就是大家都戴著一副沉重的假面。

雖然如此，那在奧斯陸的領事咖啡館裏，還和以前一樣的嘈雜快樂，並無其事。國王「舉」角的一
家樓上的一啡館裏，洋溢着和諧的歌聲，到唱句處，這一家同聲合唱；同時，還有許多滿座者，則
在毗連的舞池中，似痴若狂地跳着混亂的各種舞式。他們這狂熱和放鬆的情緒，除英國和巴西的里
約熱內盧(Rio de Janeiro)以外，我從未在他處見過的。

所有這樣的歡樂，似乎都和那天的消息太不相稱。我目擊於此，不覺心有不安。我記得會同胡安·
斯說：「或許不出這星期，將有五百架德國轟炸機，來這城市的上空狂擊哩。」可是，這只是德國人的
神經過敏。上床想想，我敢不信會有此可能。

■夜間大起騷亂

那時，還差幾分鐘就是四月九日了。到十二點三十五分，我們所居大飯店的一隅前面，即公園兩
斯城的大街卡爾約翰路(Karl Johans Gate)上大起騷亂。我已入睡，被司瑟·斯維特嘩鬧醒了，
他嚷着：「你聽見嗎？這是空軍警報。」

「誰說？」我回答道，「這是一羣汽車的喧聲。我在睡夢中聽出這聲，從沒見過這樣嚴重的警
報。」

「唉，那是警報呀！瞧，電燈也都熄滅了。」

的確，我們進入了一個沒有光明的城市裏。千百咖啡館裏的夜遊客，都真明共妙一羣羣站在人行道
旁。有幾輛汽車，還在街道漸漸喇叭行駛，但電燈是都停行的了。原來挪威政府在前幾小時前，已下總
動員令，只是我們沒有知道而已。

我們側首窗外，有半小時之久，一無動靜。我才想這一定是一個試驗警報，意在喚醒奧斯陸，使市
民知道燃眉的危機。司蒂文斯和我在睡夢中幸甚時，曾不斷警報，躺在床上做好夢，此刻我們竟做出一些
在床間翻滾好的顛倒態度來。我們在幾小時裏，尚未能睡穩報紙；我們想，白天一定得將各種報紙全都
買到。這時，我們便睡覺了。

那一夜裏，我幾次被做野轉狂狂的警報驚醒。汽車的喇叭聲，不斷地在街頭亂鳴。將近七點鐘時
，警報又起，這才打破了我最後一點的睡興。空中一無所有，但是道路上的行人，仍是擠滿在人行道上
。我下去去買幾份報紙，又面向托德伏拉(Toddervoll)處去詢問消息。托德伏拉在挪威戰爭的最初一
月間，曾任德國爭走的記者領袖。

「你聽到警報嗎？」托德伏拉大聲說，「德國人在今晚五時，已通過亞的里歐谷。他們將佔領以
有挪威的港口。國會才會開議。」

「什麼？」

「是呀，政府將遷移至奧斯陸。國王和王室，現在在奧斯陸。國會一舉通過決議。戰爭起，就

這飛機自己打戰事。」

我們叫醒了司務艾斯，他睡得很熟，同我托埃伏拉寧聽消息。托埃伏拉寧將國政府放逐我時，
了一早，便開洗頭穿衣。在那時候，飛機的吼聲來了，這聲音比我在芬蘭聽見的更響，
，更近。這時是七點四十五分。

「飛機飛來了！」

司務艾斯起來，大喊：「來了，飛機來了。」，在屋面上飛過。我便跑到窗口觀看。

五架三座發動機的巨機轟炸機，開足了引擎，橫過公園，在房子的屋面上飛着。嘎嘎隆隆，有如鐵
鞭之吼聲。在轟擊下，你可看見德國的半得號。我想：「天哪，現在把炸彈下來，可不得了呀！」但
是這五架已經過飯店而去。這一陣搖撼。數分鐘後，它們又來了，仍舊飛得很低，仍舊轟隆隆聲，仍
舊傳到窗戶口，居民，若未睡，不敢作聲。再次飛來，它們升得高了，然後又低下來。每一次飛
來，屋頂的煙囪和煙火大作。可是，每次這些轟炸機無其事地飛來飛去。

司務艾斯說，他要下樓去一看究竟。這時，我的鮭肉蛋在桌上。「斷命飛機，我正要進餐哩！」我
說，「決不讓德國飛機來打斷我的早餐。恐怕今天這一天，只有這一餐可吃了。」所以我在飛機往遠
去之際，狼吞虎咽地把早餐吃了。我聽見在得得得機關槍聲中間，有幾聲較響的爆炸聲。從窗戶口裏
，我看見一點一點的高射炮煙，可是都誤失正鵠。這樣有二個半鐘頭之久——一羣的奧斯陸人，只
是站在倒路上，好奇地望望看。他們好像完全被這情景嚇呆了似的，似乎不知一類炸彈有怎樣的力
量。

我打電話給一位機械工程師的奧斯夫人露亞德絲(E. Day Aabel Morganstjerne)。她會答應在
那天早晨九時，替我擔任翻譯。後來我知道有二個小孩子，便軟硬不要出門，就請她把所有的無線電
報告，都替我摘要記下。從她這邊，我知道了當時已宣佈政府於八點三十分離開奧斯陸，又知道挪威海
軍部長每十五分鐘廣播一次無線電非常公報。公報稱：德軍正在向奧斯陸峽口推進中；並稱：卑爾根和
那維克，已被佔領，或者德倫的英(Alstet)也已在德軍的手掌之中。為何這位部長要把這些消息公
佈，這道理可沒有人知道。

「飛機飛來奧斯陸」

四月九日，這奇異的一天，是如此開始的，就這樣一直到十點三十分。納粹轟炸機不斷地在奧斯陸
的上空盤旋，但是至多只看見三架五架。我們靜靜看大隊的飛機來臨，可是並沒有來。還又是什麼道理
呢，沒有人調得。每個人都等著一二百架飛機來，可是到十一點鐘，還未見來臨。每個人又再三聽互
詢問：「英國飛機到那裏去了？」却未聞有任何回答。

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從十一時起，連還有數的幾架飛機，也索性不見了。奧斯陸城充滿着假和平的空氣，千萬奧斯陸人，蜂擁於人行道上等待着。正午時之BBC，報的歐洲通訊記者厄爾文到奧斯陸，那才使我們有了三個英國人，而且據我們所知，奧斯陸城也就只有我們這三個外國通訊記者。那天二十四小時之內，我們連瑞典記者也找不到一個。

無論我們向何處探詢，無人能告訴我們挪威各港口發生了些什麼變故，就是相隔僅數英哩的奧斯陸港口 Oslofjord 的情形也不得而知，所有的出租汽車早已被撤退的政府強迫入役服務去了。

在九點鐘時，我們會到電報局去領記者證，可是我們找不到局長，只有些辦事員，在聽見外面瑞典報聲在走廊中亂響。所以與外界通連的電報和電話，都斷絕了。奧斯陸城中的一切，我們便無法知之。我們寫了些東西，力爭要和斯德哥爾摩和阿姆斯特丹通話通訊，終亦徒然。

下午二時半，我走過飯店的門樓樓旁，他問我：「你去德國兵進城嗎？」

我喊了司聯文斯和厄爾文，在重重人羣中擠出去。在街上，我直揀了一個穿着異樣的灰色制服的壯漢身上。這制服是德軍的制服。他是在揮着手，用挪威語向幾個高大的奧斯陸警士，呼喊發令。這個強壯的德國軍人的旁邊，有六個德國便衣隊。他們沿大街行去，發令指揮。這些原來不用武裝的挪威警士，匆匆讓道，替他們開卡爾約翰路上的車潮。有個人對我說：「德軍在幾分鐘內，就忽閃進來了。」

我們又擠回飯店，發現沿大街的洋台上，觀看甚佳。大街上一字長蛇，排滿了等待的羣衆。大街的中央，已擠得沒有一輛車子，只是預備征服者的來臨。到三點零三分時，我們看見一行人數極少的軍隊，在山岡下王宮前，沿大街開來。六個挪威警士，劈開道路。他們是為德軍開路——一切都井井有序，有如一個國慶日的閱兵禮。我們看了幾不能相信我們的眼睛，但他們確然是來了。

在六個騎馬的警士之後，就是德國軍官副根霍脫(Nicolaus von Bakenhorst)和一個另外的軍官。他們領隊前進。後面是德國軍隊，三人一排，穿着花崗石色，肩荷步槍和機關槍。

僅有的重武器，就是引導軍隊前進的一輛無徑的運輸車上的兩尊炮。這些兵士們，都是個子很堅實，面上的表情頗見緊張。他們嚴肅地進行着。

德軍開入奧斯陸，大多數都雙目直視，但也有幾個對我們洋台上作凱旋之後笑的。副根霍脫將軍幾次向軍中對他行刺罪證的羣手回禮；這些行兇者，無疑是希特拉的先頭活潑份子了。這少數部隊，七分鐘行過了，計有兩個不完全的步兵大隊，原來是從天明時起，在阿尼巴航空站(Anno Airport)登陸的。

□ 處境不抵抗

不到一千五百人便佔領了挪威的首城。看着它淪陷的奧斯陸人，爲數不啻三萬，其中至少有一半是

男子；再，其中更有三分之二是軍校年齡的。德機飛近斯陸城中未投一顆炸彈，也未發一發子彈。而德軍完全佔領斯陸，公然開入時，沒有一個人起而抵抗，也沒有一個人呼號吶喊。其實在那時候，只派二十架英國轟炸機，便可把納尼巴(Nagib)的登陸部隊，全掃蕩滅。因為這登陸部隊只有六架德機掩護着。在那時之後的二十四小時之內，五十架英機隨時可使逃過的德軍受到強度的威脅。德軍看透了英國飛機之緩慢，便以絕頂的大胆佔領了奧斯陸。征服者自須冒大險。

無怪這少數的軍隊，儼然像征服者那樣地開進城來。原來他們確是征服者。

約在九點鐘(四月九日)大陸酒家無線電來報告。這是一隻奧斯陸電台接送出來的。所用語言是挪威語，但音調頗像柏林音，聽之頗覺刺耳。報告的是宣佈奈斯林(Neslin Velby Gjesby)「國民政府」的成立。奧斯陸人的臉上首次發上了嚴重的氣色，尤其那些陸軍軍官，大聲喊道：「誰不擁護新政府，就當罪人重辦！」

無線電播音宣稱「國民政府」成立之後，隨着是一陣短暫而不歡的安靜。然後，大多數挪威青年又同身去給他們的混合酒(Mix)了，而有一個傢伙還重去擁抱他的女友哩。厄爾文(Erlend)和我見之生厭，即行離去。終天，我們所見所聞靜靜寡歡的人，就只是我和厄爾文彼此二人而已。歷史所載十八世紀的北歐海盜故事，至少就奧斯陸而言，確是如此。

晚上，我有幸遇見新「國務總理」奈斯林。他那時的住址是在大陸飯店(Continental Hotel)四百三十號房間。我在那裏見有一個挪威人和三個看上去很幹練的阿爾巴尼亞人。當九十多歲的高大的奈斯林到來的時候，他把這事交給一個德國顧問接洽。這位顧問，面目分明，一副神氣是總能決斷事件的。另一個差不多乾瘦的人，站在他旁邊。他們教我到德國顧問去接洽。

顯然，「奈斯林政府」是不管新聞事情的，不過我們隨即知道奈斯林是專於別種方面的。他只做過一次部長，時在一九三二至一九三三年之間，其所任的職位是軍事部長。後來據說，他那時在職時曾擢升並任命了許多陸軍軍官，而社會主義政府成立，對他撤了職，却從沒把他任命的那些軍官取消職司。或許這一點，可以解釋為甚麼奈斯林文意(Neslin's)頑固的炮台上的司令官，和指揮着斯德(Sted)最意的主校，都會教他們的部下放下軍械來不抵抗，又解釋了為甚麼在上述兩處的那支軍隊，會同比較他們無窮得多的兵力投降。在薩普斯堡，三百個德國兵進來，就從人數計差三千，而被他們指揮官出賣了的挪威軍手中奪得了他們的土地。如果這種情事是巧合的，那末真也太巧了。

四月九日的夜裏，奧斯陸第一次嚴正的受到德火管制，全城成為黑市。但在這種情形之下，大酒樓的酒吧仍擠滿着男男女女。沒有一人的行動可以表示挪威是斯德敵手。大家談笑依舊。我從沒見有人流一滴淚，也從沒看見有人顯出一副哭喪似的憂傷的面。可是我們聽見不少人都在被問：為甚麼英國還不採取行動。他們似乎沒有一個人想到：為甚麼奧斯陸人自己不採取些行動呢。

警察替德國人維持着城內的治安。沒有人割斷電話。軍事要職人員，也沒個人胆量想破壞着將被關

他的車。沒有罷工事件發生。連一點抗議也沒有。■新陸人似乎仍舊在一頂頭纏的迷霧中。他們這樣了好多天。

■軍衆陶醉於納粹軍樂中

第二天（四月十日，是星期三）我們整天爲喬吉和不安所打擾。話音頻傳，有關於奧斯陸峽口（Oslofjorden）戰事者，有關於英德海軍作戰者，亦有關於納粹軍艦在峽口被擊沉者。但衆說紛紛，連奧斯陸四郊到底如何情形，也不得而知。八點三十分時，我趕往電話局。國會對面的人行道上探得水洩不通。在二層樓的窗口上，塞滿著德國兵。有一個歡愉地在玩著手風琴。他們高唱着巴貝羅亞（Barbarossa）國高彩烈的民歌，一羣衆則顯得怡然神往。我只看見有一個人臉呈慍色而轉身走避的，是一個女人。顯然是德軍佔領挪威四天內我所看見的第一個面上現着苦痛的顏色的人呢。

大飯店裏的看門人，已經很留心地在對一切客人行納粹禮了。當我那天早上第一次進飯店時，我看見一個身軀魁梧的人，帽子拉得很下地，雪霜緊咬在牙齒間，在門口的一個角落裏竄來蹣去。當然，十歲的小孩子也知道他是何等樣人。我向後望望。看門人已跳過他身邊，在他耳朵上竊竊私語。這位納粹祕密警察對我看看，見我也在對他看。我生了一頭白髮，他一定看見我，我領了個原因出去了，回來的時候嘴裏吹着 *Die Wacht am Rhein* 的調子（按此乃德國革命戰爭前期流行的歌曲，通常也認為一種愛國的國歌。——譯者註）。

星期三一天就像如此。但是我們仍不能知道納粹軍如何在缺口登陸。同時我們也仍舊找不到一輛汽車，可以將我們開向奧斯陸缺口到炮台去，再到挪威的海軍根據地和蘭旬(Horsens)去。至於奧斯陸方面的反應——或可說反應之缺少——那真是使人難能置信。城裏仍舊是全城青年。好奇心和莊嚴節，似乎是奧斯陸人民的顯著典型性。情形一直如此，直到星期四下午五時，七艘德國巡邏艇開入奧斯陸，獻了首批約二萬餘輕軍上陸的時候，才有新的變化。

但是同時間，大幸而轉幸，美國海軍職員找到了一輛汽車，而我們的友人黛麗當碧夫人(Mrs. Margaret)在為美國使館充任緊急駕駛員之暇，我已把劉列入「芝加哥每日新聞」的同人名單中，獨自帶著我們駕駛。又復運氣，那天早上我看見一個鄉黨青年在等候軍車。他背上負着一個包。我想，他是向北去加入政府軍，如那時一般青年之開始紛紛投軍效國。我走上去，問他能否搭來語。他能講，他說在德國鄉澤農闖入時，他曾是和蘭甸守軍中之一員。

這位挪威青年告訴我，德軍如何進入之故事。那夜從海軍少校哈根(Hagen)和魏特雷爾夫人在和蘭甸所聽得的消息之中，得以證實這故事是確實的。後來，這近世紀上最驚人的最大胆的陰謀的綱要，又從各方面加以證實。到此，我們才明白了奧斯維的緊要提防，怎樣會弄得幾乎無懈可擊地一無所用！——原來是由於疏忽，由於門鎖，由於警備的計畫。

這更就是不可置信的解釋陰謀如何進行的一個略點。最初的發動，在三月二十四——在挪威被侵略之十五天。據從絕對可靠方面，我探悉：德國動員其商船以供納粹軍佔領挪威海口之先鋒，從三月二十四日起，所有航行於挪威海面的商船，都得秘密命令，儘量載裝兵士和軍火，而表面上仍像商船的樣子。他們受命駛往北海岸，分別停泊於他們停泊的海口，或任何其他有軍事關係的港灣中。當進犯的號點一到，他們須於午夜將所有的軍隊待變，領導着佔領各鄉和城市。

但是還在三月二十四日之前，希特勒的最密切的密使，已在奧斯陸山嶺斯林的熱烈護助之下，忙著活動佈置。卑斯林的親德派中，從沒有人被選入過國會，他所辦的國家主義機關報「自由民報」(Free People)，在全挪威僅備有三十個路。然而在卑斯林和海陸軍領袖人物間，始終維持着密切的聯繫，外加納粹黨方面，還似乎無限制地供給他款項。這些款子，不久就取得了極大的紅利。

我到奧斯陸之後，德國各大港口都已發動。據最可靠方面的消息：陸軍四日的那夜裏——離進犯之日還有五天——德國進犯陸軍中已有一批軍隊，乘隙停岸，向挪威海岸駛來。這同大規模的不可信的陰謀是成熟了。現在德國最新式的海軍，要在上孤注一擲，作一閃空前的閃電戰了。

和蘭的未曾抵抗

時在四月九日上午一點三十分。三艘敵艦泊於和蘭海軍根據地外奧斯陸峽口中。他們的指揮官，接得了一個緊急命令。這道命令算是直接發自外交部長特特(Hotz)者——這一點還將進一步的研究和明白。命令中告訴指揮官：德國軍隊已在峽口進來，並命令他不准抵抗，立即便都下的海員上陸——不許攜帶任何軍械。指揮官接得了此項訓令，自然不加疑問，就遵照行去。然而有一隻小的氣艇維拉夫(Oavfingsson)號者，沒有接到此項命令。為什麼緣故呢？因為這隻船是來此修理去了，而那些出賣海防國的奸賊，他們沒有知道維拉夫號仍在那邊。

那就是德國這次陰謀中二大條件中之一——可是不久的後來，還有幾起。同時間，在峽口中卑斯加十德(Oslog)海軍統制的根據地，有人把所有的電氣水壘的電流都切斷了；這些水壘，原可保衛奧斯陸，使敵人絕對不得攻破而侵入奧斯陸。對於這些陰謀者，彷彿每件事情都進行得像德國的鐵內的機械一樣的井井有條。

上午四時三十分，德國巡洋艦埃德頓(Eid)號和兩艘潛水艇很放心地駛向和蘭來。這三隻挪威軍隊，都置若罔聞；而這隻小艇還拉去號，小得幾乎不會被人發見，停泊在峽口的口頭。德艦將幾尊波爾斯炮(Bofors guns)。當埃德頓幾乎和埃德頓號時，潛拉夫號便發砲射擊。等到德艦到挪威司令停戰的命令，"已把埃德頓號沉沒和一艘潛水艇擊沉了。

另一艘德艦擊沉挪威軍目人全副電燈。經過一次小戰(僅死六人)以後，德軍即在和蘭海軍根據地佔了優勢。原來大多數挪威海軍都已沒有了武裝，並且每個挪威海軍都對他們軍官的命令，莫明其妙

。例如其中有一個水兵曾和我說：「我們當時真不懂，為何要昇白旗！我們還以為是政府的命令！」和蘭甸，挪威最重鎮的海軍基地，就是這樣輕易地落在他軍之手。

至此，我又飄泊到上午四時，一談「基督教科學導報」的司蒂文斯（Stephen Stevens）的事。司蒂文斯還留在奧斯陸，一直到四月十六日，終於給他提供了關於德國遠征隊除旗幟的報告（Bericht）的真實詳情。當我在奧斯陸的時候（直到四月十二日），我們所得到的，全是些相互不符的報告，然而都說勃魯特號已經沉沒則一。

□ 勃魯特號沉沒記

四月九日早上四點鐘——即德國公使還呈希特勒的愛的表章給挪威外交部特許前一小時——照些往常冷靜的陸斯陸港口，碼頭上散滿了一堆焦等待得心裏很焦急的人。德國公使自己也在人羣中。德國駐挪威的全體人員和納粹官場新聞社已之的通訊者，也都在場，同樣，所有曾經參與此瘋狂的國際陰謀，和活動傳遞的納粹報章，也都在全候。他們是迎接德國遠征軍的歡慶委員會。此項遠征軍，原是訂明將於四時來到奧斯陸。

司蒂文斯從可查各方得悉勃魯特號是戰前首批佔領的德軍前來，並且又探悉將於天明之前登陸——他們預備突然登陸，挪威國王哈康（King Haakon）和所有挪威合法政府的官員，不及逃奔，加以逮捕。

據說，在勃魯特號上有一個德國海軍大將，指揮海軍，和一個陸軍少將，指揮佔領的陸軍，還有海軍軍的參謀官員。在船上的士兵，約有一千五百人。真怪在奧斯陸碼頭的歡迎團，到四點一刻仍不見勃魯特號來，四時半還不見來，要非凡的焦急了。德公使終於顯出他頭腦冷靜的勇氣，突然離去，去過呈柏林的愛的表章書了。其實，在差不多準四時的時候，這艘強大的勃魯特號就行駛駛然，已消滅口開了過來。指揮的大將，滿以為他們和挪威海防內通，早已把挪威新加士堡有力的大炮封起了。

勃魯特號倏然直駛，鑽入那些大炮的虎口——深入七八百呎之深——或至僅有三四百碼的距離。在挪威新加士堡之內，不知那一個炮兵司令竟發令轟擊。一時巨彈四射，爆炸聲震，一顆顆都落在勃魯特號的船殼上而洞穿之。不出五分鐘外，這隻德國的船隻不可一世的戰艦，已沉沒在峽口的底裏了。船上載滿了人，而幸存者僅四十人。這德國的侵略艦隊的大將和參謀部，都葬身魚腹；佔領的陸軍司令和他的參謀，也同歸於盡；艦艇沉了，全船水兵也慘遭滅頂。

這是德國侵略艦隊所付的第二代價。除此兩次損失而外，這大規模的納粹陰謀，進行得非常順利。——或許已取得百分之九十至九十五的功効。而挪威國王，內閣閣員，國會議員，能於八小時之內逃奔，這為侵入的德軍所遠，本十足之運氣也。至此，納粹領袖在應付緊急時局時，必須用出他們專斷而取決行動方向的能力了。

德國的國家機關了——或者更確切方面，在隨後六小時至二十四小時以內開來，從事行戰，

德國的防務便困難了。他們不惜任何代價，一定要佔領奧斯陸。顯然，他們在六十小時內——或在星期四下午五時之前——決不能迅速運輪艦，載兵開入。是以他們不得不用空軍——單用空軍——來佔領挪威的京城。德國以驚人的迅速態度，若無其事的，照常進行。他們用現世軍事上最大的惡毒行為，奪取並佔有了奧斯陸——還憑嚇行為，恐怕是幾百年來所絕無僅有的呢。

這裏不能詳談關於十二件武器的軍器廠在星期四預料正開人的時候，整個下午，在國會前面的公園裏吹奏 *Bye Bye Bye* 和其他流行的歌曲的事；關於德軍，小分隊連着三天往環奧斯陸街頭，常像小生疏那樣地唱歌的事；或者關於二個德國兵每幾分鐘，要在電話局的木門汀地板上，用動將裝釘的皮鞋敲踏，使天花板上作膠泥的回響。嗒嗒，嗒嗒，這是普魯士軍靴的聲響。他們在說的是：「我們是此間的主人！」

同講到四月九日的天明時的情形。那時，雖然納粹海軍受了兩次地震，但仍得穿入奧斯陸峽口堅固的海防。還在北方的那維克 (Narvik) 地方，可伏在德國運貨船來的佔領者們，急忙登岸，好睡挪威人高枕安眠着呢！而還在南方的重要港口特隆漢 (Trondheim)，情形又更相仿——更多的德國兵和海軍陸戰隊，像海盜樣地匆匆登陸，和開入懷口的納粹軍艦，取得密切聯絡，同向挪威進襲。

納粹軍在二十四個瘋狂的小時中，佔領了挪威的京城和絕每一個大埠，都是由於一個使人無可抵禦的陰謀：證據俱在，不容詭辯。這些行跡佈置的納粹軍使的名字，或將永遠是個秘密。挪威的實國賊，除出極顯著的幾個以外，餘者也將始修匿名，空格斯文瑪和薩普斯微的規避的行為，歷歷在人耳目。司蒂文斯到了斯德哥爾摩 (Stockholm) 對我說：「像這種情形，和類似的情形，我總覺得挪威兵得令投降後的幾小時，當場把所聞所見記錄下來。」

■全英英國行動緩慢

司蒂文斯探得一個消息，很可以解開這個時局。一個德國上校告訴我說：「我們最怕是：英國來一個閃電式的報復！如果他們在星期一，或甚至星期三來襲，我們的遠征，必成一場大災禍。幸虧得很，全英英國行動緩慢，等他們到來時，已是太遲了。」

德國指揮部一面在以英國的打擊為虞（實亦未至），一面德軍說說離奧斯陸的人民。一隊守軍——到星期四正午還不到三千人——平靜的所聽着，宛如駐紮在基厄島一般。這使對方傾側的趨避行爲，和國際間的惡毒決裂，終於普希特勒軍孤零零得了挪威海岸的全部。

關於德國使挪威無抵抗的把的佔領了的事件中，還有許多使人驚異的地方，和其他許多的諷刺事情，一樣的使人莫衷一是。一千五百個德軍進入奧斯陸後，奧斯陸人所取的態度。這一幕，比納粹軍隊的本身，更使人莫衷一是。這子富男女人民，似乎竟無不領的様子，更使人不解了。究竟戰爭不可置信。這種不關痛癢的若觀，我從來夢裏也沒有到會在任何國家遇過！

一個意國同事，在德國軍進犯後之第二日到來，他作了一個概述如下：「初起，奧斯陸的人民極好奇而已！——像小孩子第一次看見一種新動物，然後，他們看見德軍登陸了，才開始恐慌。在德軍佔領該城一星期之後，奧斯陸人才開始歇想。歇想既久，才認識了事實的真相。」

這一種描述，也許是太過火了一些。但是，我們所報章的都只是我們所見所聞的一部份而已。在最初的四天之中，我們沒有看見一點憤恨和羞恥的表示。人們好像迷惘了，或者就好像是漠不關心的。我們很不憤：這個青年，他和我們在冰窟裏相見時，竟對我們解釋，他們仍有逗留在那斯陸而不他求者，其理由是「因為我從未受過任何軍事訓練！」我們也不憐這女子，她問我們：「若國將採取何種行動？」等我們反問了她：「你們挪威，將取何種行動？」的時候，她便啞然呆住了。

確然，也有人是離開奧斯陸的——雖然離去參加北方的陸軍。這些都是勇敢的青年，不過看起來，好像百分之九十至九十五的奧斯陸人，在軍役年齡的，在那四天那天，還都留在城裏。我們聽見有幾個正在「準備」北上投軍。也許這是斯干的那維亞(Norwegian)半島上殘廢的民族性。——或者，這也許如某人所說，實在是因為挪威人太文明了。或許他們已是時代的和平主義者了。

特隆漢(Tromsø)——是挪威最大的城市，且是一個工商業的重要中心地——設有四座炮台，作為防禦；其中有一座名叫胡司尼斯(Husnes)的，據說是挪威最強固的一座炮台。然而那裏發生的情形，也和別處一般無二。當接得報告德國艦隊已在海外的時候，這些炮台的每個炮台的守軍，都準備抗禦。

在胡司尼斯，部隊都配置了機關鎗和輕炮，散佈在炮台之外。軍訊傳來，三百德軍已登陸，然後又是三百已上岸了。這時，該區的挪威指揮官便發令投降。有一個下士質問他，為何不讓他的部屬作戰抵抗。他說，這指揮官答以：「我要保全我部下的性命呀！」

進攻特隆漢的艦隊，共計有五艘。顯然，炮台上確曾向之轟擊，但只有一炮，而這一炮還是一個兵士違背了命令才發射的。據聞，這一炮擊中了一艘德軍志式的袖珍艦，使她受了創，不得不入塢修理。在納粹軍艦開進港灣時，德機在港口便施放烟幕。

特隆漢的居民們，目擊德國軍隊一登了陸，便能預知本鎮之居處而捕獲之，幾經驚慌。倘有使該地居民驚異者，就是德軍開闢登陸，即有六隻應屆期而入塢來修理的納粹商船，頓時即卸下了大批的儲炮坦克車，和其他各種軍火。

在特隆漢到瑞典的邊冬勝處的新花林(Sollid)之間的公路上，有一個山岩，山岩上的小炮台之一，曾有過一段英勇自衛的戰蹟。但挪威方面是由於一個青年少尉的。當那炮台的司令下令投降之後，這青年少尉，就抽出了手鎗，警告守軍說：「讓第一個離開這裏，就置斃於死！」於是守軍即擲還這位青年軍官，出來奮勇作戰。後來，據說他便被司令官派到最危險的地方去作戰，以為不能命令的責罰，終於作戰不到二小時而陣亡。

在發覺這些戰骨的時候，挪威人還在戰鬥中。他們在爭奪自由，爭取挪威所有的國家榮譽。至於敵

門之兵將時徒然，或將將敗而必締訂城下之盟，那要看英國與其高級指揮部的機軸，所取的態度如何而定。惟有聯軍（按作者指德文時，英法還是聯軍。——譯者註）連即派遣强有力的遠征隊來援，才能為西歐挽救挪威，或竟連瑞典在內（也有此可能）。

同時，瑞典正在枕戈以待，隨時有可能發動的進攻。瑞典人民對於德國早已佔領了挪瑞蘭國的主要通商一節，很為焦急。大多數瑞典人已在祈禱這少數的挪威軍隊，能够抵禦強敵；但是，所有的瑞典人，却又在一聲祈禱，祈求瑞典不要捲入戰禍。

佔領挪威的陰謀工作，是早由許多現世最精明而能幹的政治陰謀家，預期佈置好的。潛意用功，無不暗貼入微。他們這機軸好了點個陰謀呢！恐怕即則我又得身逢另一個陰謀的展開。我有許多理由，可以相信這是確實的事。也許他們受了挪威被佔領後的抵抗，會放棄這個陰謀；也許他們正憂這個不止，誰也不能預測。

（選自人世間第九十期）

(47)

西歐戰場的巡視

約翰·休摩著

各報隨軍記者，分乘高速度軍用汽車七輛，自科倫出發。一行在比利時邊境聖馬斯列克達克斯河。各橋樑已被比軍炸毀，惟德軍工兵隊已在二十四小時之內，架起鐵橋兩座。德軍並已在城中張貼傳單，勸諭居民，在夜間十時後不得出戶，恐被巡邏隊槍殺。

末斯河沿岸，難民扶老攜幼重返故鄉，德軍軍用車多輛則開足馬蹄，向前疾駛。列日居民食糧已受限制。及至那德爾，戰事漸趨激烈，沿途地雷不時觸發，吾人乃繞公路而行。那德爾北部房屋殆已全毀。

由沿途情形觀之，此次戰爭係以公路為戰場。德軍連乘斯新特爾作機，領公路低飛以機關槍掃射聯軍隊伍。聯軍所發彈多不落於公路。那德爾南，全見公路兩旁一百五十英尺外，彈痕疊疊，連數英里，路兩旁多彈片，但無損壞情形。據德軍官告余：「德作路旁，效力相若，炸毀公路豈不妨礙行軍。」此間所發公路，無不結實異常，提供輕軍機械化部隊得以每小時三四十英里之速率，疾馳無阻。

路旁士兵墳墓層層可數。德軍對於陣亡士兵，僅在數小時內，即行運葬，以防疫癘，並避免生存者目睹弟兄們損壞慘狀。

是日傍晚，吾人駛過馬查防線。該處防禦工事係以馬保奇爾為中心，其前哨有嚴密之戰壕，各街

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道則置有鐵絲網等障礙物。德軍以大批戰車飛機及大砲機械化步兵回之集中轟炸者歷三日之久。最後始由斯杜加德炸機十五架於十五分鐘之內予以擊破。該鎮居民二萬五千人，全部房屋已成瓦礫場，但所有街道並無一處被炸，可知德軍轟擊猛烈而準確矣。

該鎮有老婦兩人，正在瓦礫場中，翻尋傢具，據告余，教堂中一彈，避難者約有難民五十人，兩婦神情恍惚，舉動失常。德軍斯杜加德炸機，恐怖風力之大，可見一斑。此種轟炸機所撒炸彈落下時，發出銳厲巨聲，刺耳可怕。該鎮屍體所發出之惡臭及血腥，猶甚充斥，德軍官設之為「戰役之香氣」。

及至加蒂路，遇英法俘虜一萬五千人，其中有英國蘭開斯特步兵一連。據連長稱，德軍曾以戰車三百輛及迫擊重砲多尊，猛烈進攻，該連死傷百分之二十五。「此種損失，係司令部指揮無方所致，否則弟兄們儘可及時調開。」該軍突然作戰，配備甚不充分，致在烈日之下，行軍三日，食物飲水，兩感缺乏。惟法軍配備甚完全，且備有糧食。

該軍官最後並謂，「三日之內，絕未見有我國空軍光臨，且未得機開放一砲。及致德軍戰車迫近，有機射擊矣，法軍官又恐英軍砲火不準確，誤傷法國步兵之苗，禁止轟擊」。余以德軍如何為問。據答稱，「德軍善戰，弟兄們竟不知如何應付，歸國後報告其某子員。」該軍官緊握拳柄，且言且揮曰，「一切為政府所誤！」

由余覺之，英軍士氣仍佳，戰鬥力未不厲，但拘留情形，不無令人沮喪。每四人僅分發麵包一個，無怪其同本等爭奪搶奪麵包矣。若輩中有在小河岸旁洗滌衣服者，亦有以樹枝生火，烤食殘餘罐頭食物者。

軍行過阿拉斯，其火車站及市中心區，均已為砲火所毀。據回波洛萊前進，沿途堆積德軍遺下六吋砲彈數千發。英軍戰車汽車，改漆顏色，代德軍運輸軍需，絡繹於途。其間雜以機器腳踏車隊上架機開槍，並有戰車多輛滿載步兵，趾高氣揚，向前疾駛，德軍與敗兵，榮辱豈不可同日而語。

德軍此種機械化部隊每小時飛奔四十英里，沿途擄掠車輛絕無僅有。余甚異之，乃詢德軍官「何續發此。」彼大頷，答曰「總軍有總軍令。」

波洛萊全鎮已粉碎，所有堆棧類皆毀成平地。德軍遺棄軍需滿地。並有酒桶數百，可見法軍不可一日無此君。沿岸上駛，經加萊及運沃德而至加塞爾，其地居高臨下，置有大砲及高射砲數尊，戰車軍械中車，一望皆是，軍火酒瓶罐頭食物堆積滿地。垃圾堆中且有足球鐵餅及其他雜項玩具，港口一帶英軍配備之庫有幾有，據之內地，真有天壤之別。

波洛萊為德和克最後防區，吾人駛近其地，乃相率下車步行，探路前進。時德軍斯杜加德戰車正圍剿過法軍高射砲阻隔砲火，吾人駐足而觀，德見兩架在機馬馳逐，小塊白銅砲彈甚近，但未見中的。

旋乃繼續行駛無阻。斯人波洛萊新鎮，見有戰車，戰車及其他各式車輛，係德軍進入港口，備作障礙，但已無效，城門由一英國巨大炮筒發射軍車衝進，其後有法軍機關槍手所遺下之剩餘糧食，軍

已未及終了即行撤退矣。余俯身城人城，望去盡是一片殘破。德軍新杜加蓋炸機及大砲轟擊者凡四日，所有房屋無一倖存，瓦礫堆中，餘燼猶未完全熄滅，焦木及殘餘布匹烟氣使人窒息。教堂有安然無恙者，有屋頂被擊毀者。德軍砲彈不時猶在空中穿過，地所則聞法德兩軍機關槍聲戰吼呼應。北望再見英機中之鄧扣克，煙烟蔽天。

行經波茨坦街道，到處見有居民自地窖中匍匐而出。該城被攻六日中。因守城內者約有二千人，旋見法軍被毀戰車一輛，其旁有戰馬數匹，俯首食草，狀頗優閒。德軍所獲戰利品，如機套。朱古律糖，其他食物，足敷六個月之用，的獲軍火亦有數百萬發。

德軍猶在猛烈轟擊鄧扣克，吾人乃自波格爾斯下至黎爾。該城近郊亦已全，惟市中心區尚完好。西斯附近已有法軍受傷數千，圍以鐵絲網，監視者僅德兵一名而已。

深入人比京，除無線電台被炸毀外絕無何種毀損情形。路旁咖啡館生意鼎盛，顧客多德兵。電車公共汽車已照常行駛。美國綢緞日見稀少。綢緞購買已受限制。各街道盡成德軍世界，居民頗感不快，但德軍行為尚不惡，戰勝者與被征服者之間因尚相安。至於比王下令停戰一事，比國輿論可以一言概括之，即「在情感上認為不當，但在理智上亦未覺同一」。

翌晨再向北行，即晚宿於埃斯頓。天明稍海岸向鄧扣克進發。路見德軍軍需列車絡繹開回後方，宛如長蛇。據軍中消息，鄧扣克戰事殆已結束。沿莫伊勒運河順軍前進，河中見有駁船多艘正在焚燬，田中則有聯軍戰車排列成行，一望無際。津梁之配備給養滿坑滿谷。法軍退却時曾將莫伊勒運河決開灌水，鄧扣克附近一片汪洋，德軍戰車因乃無法運用，進攻時不得不以步兵砲兵為主。德兵涉水而過，水深沒胸。

鄧扣克被德飛機大砲猛烈轟擊者凡七晝夜。吾人於法軍後衛四萬人投降後數小時即隨其地。目擊被擄情形最爲慘酷，所有房屋無一完壁。各街道堆積瓦礫高及數呎。逃往四鄉之難民未幾即已紛紛歸來。城外則有大隊德軍向南開拔。某軍官告余曰：「此間戰事已結束，吾人正在另覓新戰場」。余以戰爭結束破壞情形到處皆然，無足矜，乃偕旅伴驅車回柏林。

(羅昌申報金九年八月六日)

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以上係敵

英法聯軍的退却

我軍駐紮法國西部落裏，已經有半個月之久，看不到英文報紙，頗有些與世隔絕的樣子。幸而軍營中有人備有無線電收音機，偶爾收聽外界消息。禮拜日那天，從無線電中得知德軍已開始侵犯荷蘭與比利時了。

得到這個消息之後，大家未至哀形於色。弟兄們都說，「時機到了，我們可向德軍衝擊矣」。在此緊急關頭，我軍便一枕戈待旦。

在這軍營中的最後一天，是一個炎熱逼人，而又是晴朗可愛的一天。那天午後，並不操演，我便約了一位弟兄出外散步。經過法國人村巷，農人們正在耕種。到了村中一家咖啡店，飲了幾杯啤酒，解解苦悶。

回營後，總司令立刻就要開拔，但是那天晚上一切還是照舊，好像戰事還遠在幾千哩路之外。翌晨，六點半起身喇叭，却提早至五點三刻就排成隊了。弟兄們雖免有些紛亂，可是大家都能提起精神。未幾，總長來向我們訓話。他所講的話並不多，祇道，「弟兄們，我們軍開拔了。什麼時候走，和到什麼地方去，我一概都不知道。放隊後，就可換軍裝。然後把一切預備起來」。他停了一刻工夫又說，現在大家可以實現此被派遣來此目的了。他問隊裏有沒有人，不做他那樣高興的。我們齊聲喊道，「沒電！」他聳了聳肩笑了笑，然後移步離去。

午後，命令傳到，英、蘇格蘭斯軍帶著全隊人馬乘火車，開到倫敦車站。下車在路旁樹蔭下等待了許多時候，等所有的輕重配備上車。大批軍隊開拔真不容易，一小時內無論如何不能齊集，直到晚上十時半，始得行發車，大家疲憊不堪，倒頭便睡。

一連兩天兩夜，火車繼續前進，中間不時有長時間的停頓。有時候我們所坐的火車停在支線，等待軍需快車開通。第二天，弟兄離軍車，迎頭駛來，飛掠而過。車上吃的東西很多，不過多是些罐頭食物，因此，覺得小刀後端所裝開罐器，倒是出征軍人的好朋友呢。

中途所經過的幾個車站，常看見廚子們提了茶壺開奔下車，在月臺上沖熱水。車中早就座着，茶壺萬響。這種熱水是車上用電線通知站員供給的。我聽說上次大戰時，兵士拚命開槍對敵，中總長吹茶，覺得在火車「籠頭」中沖取開水不可。這次我們對於茶水問題倒覺得圓滿解決了。可憐茶壺問題，竟成難題，所以我們一清都斷，每個人都覺得口渴煩燥出來了。

此行動聽叫做「格林」，在英國之南。我們在站外排隊，不多一隊，便來了茶壺軍隊。茶壺軍隊，有許多人是初次聽到，官式們忙亂起來，來領了茶壺。但是結果白費心思，茶壺軍隊竟不見三茶壺。茶壺軍隊忽然出現我軍門前，於是軍隊便大受其害了。

宗廟新觀既經廢除，我們在菜園中吃了綠黃西，候候過火車軌，走到路邊。我們始恍然大悟為什麼我軍在比利時邊界勾留如此短促。從月台上看去，東邊鐵道上面橫有一架德國組和轟炸機的殘骸，機翼已被扭毀。工人們正在那裏清除一切。我們又在堆煙塔上巨大敵軍車，直向前進，但乃不知究往何處。

直到站近了比利時邊界，纔第一次接觸到敵時擊象。我們所乘的敵軍本來每小時行三十英里。因為逃往法境的難民如潮湧來，路上塞滿了各式各樣的車輛，我們的敵軍車祇得減低速率，慢得像蝸牛行了。難民扶老攜幼，景象淒慘。我們隨即經過了四天的悶寂。除了假寐以外，毫無休息，也已疲倦不堪，然而看到了這幅長鴻圖後，大家未免熱血沸騰，要與德軍交交手了。

最後到了目的地，——叫做烏勒根，在布魯塞爾之西四十英里，白魯塞爾大道直通該處。

漸漸，我們下車步行入軍區，德國空軍很活動。他們飛來的時候，十概一次有三十架，都是中到轟炸機，飛得並不高。我所引以為奇的，他們為什麼不徹大略轟炸，路上充塞着許多軍輛，軍用的和難民的都有，大部份都向國駛行。

看到這種車輛行駛的情形，我始恍然大悟，這種情形，不是開拔前逃，而是在撤退了。我國任務是展開得越寬越好，以便擔任後衛。接連好幾天，我們一些消息也得不到。有一天：我想起來是五日上午。弟兄們中有一個能說法國話的，從難民口中得悉，比京附近正在潰散。

那天晚上，我們在烏勒根附近農舍中就睡一宵。廚子打聽精神弄了一餐飯，這是開拔以來第一次。

晚間實行嚴厲的煙火管制，我夜間常常起來，隱隱於黑暗之中，看看弟兄們有沒有違守命令。澈夜聽到大隊德機在空中嗡嗡來往。

次日早晨，我們才明白我們的職務。全隊人馬便分駐大路各要口，招攔交通，使難民走向田間不得暢通路上，以便收軍攻到時，退後作戰。

早晨五點鐘，我軍架起許多軍防機關。攔攔難民真是困難。他們只能講法蘭斯士話，彼此言語隔閡。如做手勢叫他們離開大路，他們只覺不知，還是沿路躊躇前進。否則便坐下哭泣不已。我們當然不能用力來驅逐無辜，寧重一籌善處。直到弟兄們想出一種方法，阻止了爲首前進的幾個難民，向他們做手勢，朝天指指，再指向前路，然後用可怕的神色對他們說，「炸彈！」說完之後，我們可笑着指指田野，揮手叫他們走向那邊去。這種方法果然奏效。

馬路上車輛行人肅清之後，德國陣地砲聲漸漸漸近。那天清早，把一營後衛兵放了進去。他們在因爾塔河沿岸逼阻德軍前進，身經戰陣。然而他們仍非常高興，一路指指而去，好像走上白金皇宮大道一般。

中午，尚未與德軍交敵，又接到撤退令。路上車輛已很稀薄。命令雖是，未還有幾戰氣，但因兵力薄弱，加之後無援軍，本屬天壤無用武之地。我們遂開始撤退，直到兩點一鐘半，走了二十五英里。老萊希兒便在一處農舍有人住的美舍中歇足。我們則在棚屋下地板上，個個假睡。

翌日又行二十英里，在一個形同廢城的村中過夜。一到天明，德國飛機即開始向這村莊轟炸掃射，連續至兩小時之久。村莊中雖擠滿了我們運糧車，我軍却並沒有死傷。高射砲火把他們目標逼往，把他們驅散。後來幾天中，我從未看到德國飛機飛近目標轟炸。準確的高射砲火當然為他們所怕懼，但我看到我軍噴火式戰鬥機一架出現時，五六架德機便逃得無影無蹤了。

接着又是退却！第二天二十英里，再一天又是二十英里。德機總是成羣結隊跟着轟炸掃射。我們咬緊牙關，遇煩前進。不時看到隊前前後後，炸彈爆炸的烟火，一蓬一蓬的飛起，又聽得呼喊救護隊的聲音接連着而起。但就大體上說，死傷人數並不多。

在這樣連續不斷的轟炸中，我們武裝行軍，非常疲乏。但一天午後，我們經過某部隊，他們就是三天之前在布魯塞爾大道上穿過我軍防線的。他們正停路旁進食，在這三天之中，他們已走了七十五英里了。

那天晚上，我們到達阿克爾，重返了五天前我們出發的地點，一到那裏，就有軍訓，過夜把我們送到離杜亞七英里的地方。那裏只見城上火線冲天。我們在黑夜中等待命令，有些弟兄們竟站立着睡着了。杜亞受到排炮和飛機的更番轟炸，天空中且有德機所放的許多照明彈，弄得像白晝一般，命令終於到達了，吩咐我軍沿河堤拉攏壕線守，其時敵人的離杜亞五英里之遙。

直到天明，一切都很順利。此後便接連兩天，當着轟炸的真正滋味。敵機接命向我們轟炸。由清早

一直到黃昏，轟炸機每隔五分鐘，便來更番轟炸，他們成羣而來，然後列成一直線，領隊機轉了身，便直飛下來。你能聽到尖銳的引擎聲，逐漸強勁，然後轟的一聲，炸彈就投在身旁爆發。這種可怕的爆炸聲，使你胸口喘喘，頭顱覺得要爆裂。不久我們就分辨得出炸彈聲音了，聽得呼嘯聲表示落彈地方稍遠，撕裂聲表示炸彈近在咫尺。在這戰場上，我覺得想憑弟兄們，在崗位間非動走動，很多邦助。所以你要是怕的話，還是靜點事情做的好。在第一天敵機集中向戰場轟炸的時候，真覺得非常可怕。

一次，我臥伏在戰壕裏，頭頂上受炸彈震動，泥屑落片如雨而下。我忽然想起總司令所說的一句話，他說，戰爭是由連續着幾天的疼痛，和突然間緊縮，交織而成。我雖然覺得這真是至理名言，便不免嗤嗤的笑了出來。直到回頭看見一個弟兄正對着我發怔呢。

在這樣情狀之下，等待了半天，仍舊見不到敵軍，便再向右移動，沿河堤岸挖壕溝，經過兩座炸毀的橋樑。其時德軍在一英里之外，隱蔽在一個小山後面，上面架着迫擊砲，正在開火。但並不前進，僅由飛機繼續轟炸，炸彈漸漸的迫近了。我們疲憊得很，死傷還是比較的少。

在那裏駐守了三天，敵人已透過我軍兩翼，我軍便急性的移動。從夜間十點半行軍，到翌晨四時三十分，經由運糧車把我們一直開向亞爾賽區。該城已遭受了嚴重轟炸。我軍運糧車攻城而過。可惜有一半車輛弄錯了路，誤向加那爾山開去。他們繞過了村莊，給城上德軍的砲位大膽轟擊，這一下就損折了不少。這種情形，都是那些殘廢的隊伍，最後在勃和瓦與我們會師後，才知道的。

大概有半營兵向新隱伏進發，將近那裏的時候，便遭遇敵飛機的轟炸。午後天空昏黑，已被無數敵機遮蓋了。弟兄們正要向田間躲藏時，炸彈飛來，正擊中前面一輛軍車，裏面所有的人，不是死便是傷。我聞聲上前去看，見車中一個衛長身受重創，斷臂已經飛到路旁。當我行近時，他連聲喊道：「離開我，離開我！」他周圍幾個士兵肩著機關槍的火網和炸彈，上前把他帶到路旁，就在一個彈藥裏，經過一二分鐘的時間，把他的創口草草包紮。

直到天黑，敵炸機方始飛去。於是我們便走進一座村莊。停歇不久，奉命在午夜率隊守叉路。在黑暗中架起戰車防禦砲，挖掘壕溝。長官對我說，我軍現在要保衛這條大路，掩護主力部隊撤退到鄧扣克。撤退部隊所走的路在我們左面，我們要竭力遏阻從右面進攻的敵人，使他們不能截斷撤退的部隊。

我們在路口直守到天亮。德國飛機又來不斷的轟炸，我實在疲乏不堪，有一二次竟倦而睡。其時有迷途小犬一頭，蟄伏樹下，不時用冷鼻觸摸手腕，使我驚醒。這些狗跟着我們一路撤退而來，總有二十來條。夜間，便和我們一同睡在穀倉。其中有幾隻小犬一頭，有特別操作機與其他飛機的能力，我們因呼之為「空襲警報」。

黎明前，我軍又奉令向法軍轉銳阻住右翼後衝。德軍幾次進攻，都被擊退。最後白刃廝殺，與德軍肉搏，殲敵數千。我見德軍在我軍左面衝擊，好像後面有人追趕似的。他們雖則成羣的被機關槍掃射倒地，但仍是澈夜的前來衝擊。敵軍在白刃戰時並不中用，他們所怕的就是這一着。

我軍又奉命退却二英里，離鄧扣克祇有七英里了。一面沿波林斯運河堤岸掘壕，一面掘水閘，我軍右面頗成溝壑，確是天然的防禦工事。我軍左面是公路，敵軍主力部隊都從那條路湧到海灘。我們附近的法國兵，都是好男子，也正在築壕。未幾，我砲隊也整齊開陣，一批一批的通過了我們所防守的關口了。

剛下戰壕，戰鬥便又發作了。最先是斷續不斷的德國轟炸機，繼之便是我軍的砲火。這兩天情況最為惡劣，我軍死傷甚衆。第二天，德軍忽在戰場前森林中出現，我軍便以機關槍火網迎擊，敵軍無法進展。我軍重砲，亦在後方對德軍陣地連發轟擊，嗚嗚的砲彈都從頭頂飛掠而過。德軍敢於進攻却未得逞，他們的損失一定很大。這實是一個火痛，並證明我軍火力實較敵人為強。

入夜，川流不息大兵團已經走完，我便奉命向鄧扣克撤退。時德軍砲火射程已達公路，我們只得在離公路三英里處暫時歇息。此去到鄧扣克六英里，我們竟走了十二小時之久。

鄧扣克已經變成一個火海，到處都是火焰。軍隊數萬正在海灘待命。靠右面是個一英里長的碼頭，已經炸得不像樣子。我國數千人在黑暗之中，摸索着向那裏急奔而去。那是天色一黑，德機又來轟炸，哪個不是玩的。我們一路前進，大家很安靜，很守秩序。不疲勞的人則扶持着他人行走。

走到海灘，見有驅逐艦開燈停着。在濃濃黑夜中，海軍人員很鎮定的很迅速的把我們扶上艦，只費了半小時的工夫，就把一團混亂盡數搬運了。這時候天正破曉，我們已駛出港口，望見沿海村鎮城郭

，一片火光，直到加萊爲止。內地天空，也被火光反映得通紅。這是我回波本國之前，最後一瞬間的見聞，以後我便昏昏入睡了。我雖曾聽到警鐘和「準備作戰」的命令，可是我全都不管了。

回顧這二十一天之中，最奇怪的，是我們的隊伍從未與德軍交鋒一次。現在我試圖繼續談談。再過幾天，我們一切都能恢復，預備重上前線去矣……（據自申報八月九日）

法國潰敗的原因

白 匠 原 著

法國因何潰敗？凡爾登英雄貝當上將在上次歐戰時曾以「不成他們過去」的不朽口號挽回了解圍。今日他所領導的波蘭多政府爲何與德國元首希特勒簽訂休戰條約？法蘭西共和其偉大的軍隊已經遇過了什麼命運？

法國的偉大與暴敗是無可置疑的。每一個法國人，不論是平民，或是兵士，在過去及最近幾次戰役中，他們的勇敢久已有口皆碑，那些沒有遭遇到現代戰爭中空襲及陸軍攻擊恐慌的人不配作不負責任的批評。那些久居法國並愛法國的人，應爲懷念法國偉大的民族性的最後一人。

但記者詳細研究法國最近的情事及回憶居法國七年的經驗，可作下列的推斷：

一，法國失敗的主導的原因，是由於其民主政體的失敗。這並不是民主政治的失敗，也不是法國人民的失敗。這就是說，法國政治制度，在這人類歷史的大時代不能應付獨裁的軍國主義的無情打擊。

這是一個領袖問題，或者說是缺乏領袖問題，首先缺乏政治領袖，其次缺乏軍事領袖。法國的一蹶不振固以此爲禍根。

照按各種記錄，我們可以發現，在法國及在英國，都有許多將毛將校，早已正確地預見到德軍進攻的方式，但屢次向英法政府建議，籌劃適當的方策，應付這種攻勢，兩國政客的惰性及目光短淺徒使這些警告如對牛彈琴。

二，消滅地帶與法國可在馬奇防線後保持安全的理想，及過分拘泥於守勢戰略的原則，使也法軍參謀極多慮參謀的主動精神與勇敢奮之預感。某些分子嚴非無謂，也是犯了作戰不力的罪。

三，法國的精英及下級軍官，在色當陷落後，早已感覺到爲其最高統帥所限。各方面報告都證實許多法國大小兵團均能英勇作戰，有些地方，甚至孤軍奮鬥。

但是這些報告也一致證實，法國大部分士兵（他們都是有思想的）一致自供，「我早已曉得我們法國政府當局的敗壞情形，但我總想我能够信任我們的將領，目前我們的將領也耽誤時機了，還有什麼用？」

德軍第一次突破陣線後，這一類普遍的頹唐心理，即已傳播到法國軍隊的未來部份，這是千真萬確的實事。

四，法軍最高當局有些地方竟也不甚瞭解戰機。舉例來說，法國軍隊在法蘭德斯被切圍六天之久，

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波軍接到總司令部任何命令。這是令人難以相信的事，但確是事實。及至萊維河及奈納河陣線第二次被突破後，法軍總司令部差不多完全解體了。

五，法軍陣線的突破，就是決定法蘭西之戰勝敗的關鍵，一切觀察家都承認其原因，一部分由於沒有炸毀萊斯河上的橋樑，這是最大的失策。另一部份由於巴黎的政客們早料到沒有明白盧森堡及比利時邊境的要塞，甚至如馬奇諾防線一般的鞏固，還有一部分是由於調配配備不良的次等軍隊防守比利時及盧森堡的邊境要衝地帶，這也是一個無可寬恕的大錯。

還有一部分原因，是由於德國陸軍，尤其是德國空軍，在數量上及配備上所佔的優勢。但主要的原因，在於法國軍隊完全沒有防備到德軍大批戰車與大批戰鬥飛機炸機，密切聯絡集中進攻。除陸上空中兩大機械怪物聯合進攻外，德國方面還有訓練精熟呼應靈敏的機械化步兵，神速的跟進，支持戰車的進襲。據戰戰者告余，法軍作戰時仍遵守著訓練時的軍令，一見敵機飛到，即紛紛伏地，或隱入樹林，或躲在各種障礙物後，以為可以避彈，詎知他們出來時，德軍的戰車隊早已浩浩蕩蕩開過了。

六，法國人的邏輯，在紙上談兵頗為優良，但絕對不能應付這種突如其來的新形勢。結果是高級軍官中出現解體，這種情形並且很快地傳遞全軍。

法國人這種抱泥的邏輯，還使他們政治軍事當局發生一種推斷，以為前線既被突破，軍隊既已解體，勝利以不可能，法國也無獲勝的希望，從邏輯上講，法國只有要求停戰。

在同樣環境之下，真本能不原諒的英國人，第一便不承認有戰敗的可能，第二主張惟一出路在於繼續作戰。

七，波蘭多政府繼拉伐爾為副總理，使法國投降更表現一種不愉快的印象。波蘭多政府外交部長波丹及拉伐爾兩人，都是經驗義大利派的健將。就是貝當總理在任駐西班牙大使時，對西班牙元首佛朗哥，也甚擁護，這並不是一件毫無意義的事。

總之，法國戰敗的原因在於戰爭爆發前，未能早將全國精力，按照德國的度量，製造飛機，戰車，軍火及其他重要軍用品。

英國未能以配備更完全的軍隊，尤其是未能以更多的戰鬥飛機炸機，來對付德國機械化部隊的進攻，無疑的應與法國共同担負責任。

但這一切的根本原因還在於法國歷年來政局起伏，有時看起來似乎是一個不統一的國家。在法國人民中帶制派也，保衛黨也，貴族也，工黨巨頭也，始終沒有完全失去他們龐大的勢力。另一類呢，則有共產黨與社會黨，在勞工界中，擁有絕大的潛勢力。

法國窮苦階層的農民，在一九一四年前占法國全人口百分之八十，到了一九四〇年已降低至百分之五十以下。以往十年中，法國如果沒有戰爭的威脅，或者已可和平的完成一種革命性的變遷，現在戰爭與失敗的慘痛影響中，總當磨滅了舊的舊門，當發生變革了。

(選自中華八月十日)

德國作戰的實力

Brade C. Hopper 著
高修譯自『外交雜誌』

戰爭決勝的條件，當然是多方面的。海陸空軍的實力，國內外交通運輸的狀況，新武器的有無，戰術戰略的運用，民氣的後盾，都是極重要的事項，但是資源之充實與否，却是其中最重要的一端，因為今日的戰爭，固為科學利器的決戰，然亦為經濟力量之搏鬥也。

吾觀戰，則強於軍事利器而缺乏資源接濟者，則宜採取速戰速決之戰略，而富於經濟力量者，宜取長期戰鬥之方式，對敵方隱匿之對額，此即所謂以逸待勞也。

去歲歐戰爆發之初，英法即採用海上封鎖之方法，以斷德國資源之接濟。蓋德國本國原有之資源，極為缺乏，如糧食，布帛，石油，鐵砂，以及其稀罕金屬等，均屬不足，蓋一九三八年德國進口總額，共重六千三百萬噸，據英國專家之估計，英法兩國如繼續完成嚴密之封鎖，則今後德國進口總額，將減至百分之四十五，如是則德國資源將更形不足。故戰事延長，於英法最為有利，而於德國則殊為不利，故德國不惜傾全國之師，冒大險，作孤注之一擲也。茲將德國資源不足之實況，論列於後：

一、糧食 德國在一九三九年所收穫之數額，約足供目前民食之所需，至於現在所儲藏之食糧，大約一部分為一九三八年所有之餘糧，一類則為他國所輸入者，據專家估計，此項存糧，約足供全國十個月之所需，德國政府，擬盡力保持此項存糧，不便減少。

一九三八年德國輸入肉類一三七·五四七噸，半數皆來自南美洲，又魚類三二九·二九六噸，來自英國與斯堪的那維亞半島諸國。而蘇俄則不能以肉與魚供給德國。

德國最感缺乏之食料，厥為油類。一九三八年德國輸入油類四二·〇一六噸，牛油九二·二九一噸，大部皆來自鄰國，故原油之輸入將受封鎖之影響。德國尚輸入糧物油不少，茲將一九三七年德國輸入之植物油原料，列表於左：

椰子.....289,000 噸 每噸重 42 磅 80	牛油 132,480 噸
椰子.....210,000 噸 每噸重 42 磅 70	牛油 136,500 噸
大豆.....610,000 噸 每噸重 42 磅 20	牛油 182,000 噸
椰子.....180,000 噸 每噸重 42 磅 43	牛油 68,400 噸
椰子.....110,000 噸 每噸重 42 磅 10	牛油 11,000 噸
共 計	牛油 470,380 噸

油類之大豆，中含脂肪百分之二九·八，蛋白質四八·九，如能運往德國，則足供德國之所需，惟重二·二五一·九〇〇噸之大豆（約當美洲大豆產量總額之半），始能抵德一九三七年所產之油量。

二、森林 德國仍是和第一次世界大戰時一樣，依賴缺乏牧畜之糧草。近幾年來，德國雖不入少玉蜀黍，例如在一九三八年時，曾輸入玉蜀黍一、八九五、四二一噸，其中百分之九十，來自美國與阿根廷。目前蘇俄大麥，和燕麥產量之增加，今後戰國，確能自餘額能供德國。最近德國還戰，希望蘇俄能以大麥一百萬噸換德國，如能成爲事實，則可解決德國青飼之一部份。

德國一九三九年燕麥之產量，約有五千四百五十萬噸，其中供人食者，約佔四分之一。燕麥可以喂豬，一部分用以提煉火酒，其餘則供牛馬之食料。在封鎖中，燕麥已成爲德國人畜之主要食糧，惟此項資源之缺乏，則形勢嚴重。

三、石油 一九三八年德國輸入之石油量如左：

煤質油	777,845噸	汽油	1,357,162噸	火油	1,457,568噸
潤滑油	38,034噸	柴油	405,690噸		

上述進口之石油，其百分之八十，來自南北美洲。羅馬尼亞供給四二九、三六二噸，而蘇俄則供給三三、一五四噸，德國自產二、六〇〇、〇〇〇噸。惟德國戰時所需要之石油量，約須一二、五〇〇、〇〇〇噸，（如戰車擴大或需要更多）然其中至少須輸入一〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇噸，俄國是否能供給此數，實爲一極嚴重之問題。

四、鐵砂 一九三七年德國輸入鐵砂二〇、六〇〇、〇〇〇噸，約可提煉生鐵九、九〇〇、〇〇〇噸，此外若從挪威希臘再輸入二二〇、〇〇〇噸之生鐵，亦屬可能。同年德國自產之鐵砂達九、七九二、〇〇〇噸，約可提煉生鐵二、七五九、〇〇〇噸。惟有一事須注意者，即德國全年輸出之鐵製品亦甚多，如在一九三七年曾輸出鐵製品約一百萬噸。今德國之輸出既被封鎖，彼即可並提節省此項原料，轉供軍事工業之所需。

五、錳 一九三八年德國輸入錳石四二五、七八五噸，其中六〇、九二五噸來自蘇俄，其餘則來自其他國家。但蘇俄之錳石，僅能提煉百分之三十五之淨錳，而德國業者則能提煉百分之五十，故今後德國必將自蘇俄輸入七二〇、〇〇〇噸錳石，始能供其所需。

六、其他礦產 一九三八年德國輸入之其他礦產如左：

鹽.....22,221噸	磷.....218,615噸	砒.....25,938噸	硼.....12,232噸
鈉.....1,432噸	鈣.....8,885噸	鈉(或鹽).....176,406噸	

以上之礦產，皆來自德國，均非蘇俄所能供給者。鈉可取之於波蘭，鋁可取之於西班牙，鐵可取之於法國，但爲量均不甚多。而其中以鈉之需要最爲迫切，故年來德國政府對於全國建築物上鋼骨之建築，曾不遺餘力。

七、其他 德國其他資源之欠缺，爲二五〇、〇三七噸之棉花，九一、九一八噸之橡皮，（按一八三八年之統計）及少量之錫、銅、鎳、鉻，皆由蘇俄所能供給，惟自美國、智利、德國可取得佔世界產額

百分之七十之衆。

德國之資源既組織之缺乏，若受英法長期的封鎖，必成束手待斃之局，故不得不採取速戰速決之閃電戰矣。

(選自中美日報七月廿六日)

德空軍的組織

Herbert Rindert 作

朱鐵岸譯

七年前，希特勒爲德國元首時，他建立德國空軍，這是爲凡爾賽和約所正式禁止的，而且當時空軍爲數也很少。嗣後德國與蘇聯治商，有幾個上次大戰時的軍官，在莫斯科以北的朱柏西（Zhukovskiy）中心區，從事秘密訓練，發展空軍組織，爲德國飛機製造廠的雛形，並且製造出許多優良的飛機及其類型。時至今日，德國第一線飛機在九千架以上，第二線飛機在七千架以上，還擁有大規模的飛機製造廠。

這種巨大迅速，並無其匹的擴展，不管有否嚴重的錯誤，仍是努力實行。後來經實地試用，發覺稍有未妥之處者，有許多飛機均廢棄不用，又因強迫訓練之故，以致喪失了許多生命。

但戈林上將及其同僚之能整個的建立空軍，而不必從極窄的國會中隱微要求製造飛機的費用者，實有極大的便利。他們先將對於空軍的任何新願與革新之點，作系統的周密檢查，於是根據了研究結果，當即着手計劃飛機製造廠，飛機廠的組織，防空設備，飛機材料，飛行人員與空軍戰略，嚴密地作整個的計劃。

整個空軍的基礎，爲一生產力巨大而保護周密的飛機廠。不管原料的輸入，和必需的勞工之訓練，深感困難，但在一九三三年，德國祇有小規模的飛機廠數所，工人也只有一萬名。及至一九有幾種之？九年年終，已擴展至飛機廠三十所，發動機製造廠十五所，並有分廠一百家，工人數已在五十萬名以上，每月產量超過了一千五百架。

他們爲求大量生產的迅速起見，飛機模型，愈少愈好，而模型的本身又須十分簡單，而不惜工本，以最新式的機械，設置於大量生產的工廠中。美國的飛機專家曾參觀過德國的飛機廠，報告計所得，對於每一工人的投資，可與美國設備精良的飛機廠相等；投資每一工人的資本，竟達美金六百元。

此等工廠中之最大者，有工人五萬至六萬名。如設立於德羅（Dresde）的著名容克斯飛機（Junkers）或在俄拉尼堡（Oranienburg）的亨格爾飛機廠（Hugler），據說都是全世界最新式與設備完全的了。他們組成安全獨立的城鎮，城鎮中有酒店，農場，醫院，並在特別嚴密周密的嚴密監督之下，組織軍事防線。又爲要減少空襲的危險至最低限度起見，在地下建造了許多飛機棚。各個飛機棚相隔甚遠，便炸彈投中其一時，可以不致牽連而損害其他的飛機棚。

除去機械生產組織的完善外，其次，今日德國空軍的實力，其特色是在於有系統，並能充分擴展其地下組織。幸而在六百五十個飛機棚中，有五百個經常是有辦事員管理的。德國空軍司令部中並置備其力量，自有其極大的適應性，至少在任何時候，使盟約國不能確定部份的飛機所在。例如飛機製造廠

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飛機等，大都是建築在地下的，而且修築得很巧妙，看上去似乎都是並無軍事設備的小屋，但裏面隱藏着升降機，下邊避風飛機棚，油池及修理廠。

與英法空軍相較，德國空軍之設計與訓練，並不注重於空戰，只注重於投擲炸彈。德國的主要戰鬥機，即著名的希塞斯密特一〇九號（Hesseler 109）飛機，較之英國的烈火機（Hurricane）和颶風機（Fulcrum），在配備方面要差得多。希塞斯密特機作高速度飛行時，易於震動，目的是在攔擊敵方的轟炸機，並非要和敵方的戰鬥機交戰。至於能率更高的姊妹機希塞斯密特一一〇號，其效用亦正相類似。同樣地，德國轟炸機如英國的重震擊機（Heavy Bomber）和布萊賓（Blenheim）相較，其配備簡直是不足以與敵方戰鬥機交戰，而必須藉以避敵射擊，隱身於雲間，或落於地面或海上，纔能保持安全。

至於德國的飛行員，幸而約有十萬青年的巨大訓練組織。在德國空軍中，不乏熱烈勇敢的青年。雖然他們的勇氣是為國家所承認的，但因為訓練時期過於匆迫，在將來要和他們交戰的協約國飛行員想來，都認為是不適當的。尤其是對於空戰，殊非德國空軍之所長。至夜間空戰，則德國飛行員更茫無所知。尚有另外一個原因，容易妨礙德國空軍人員之作戰者，即德國空軍司令嚴令飛行員不准藉端逞強。而協約國的飛行員，往往須致敵機敗退，直至機關槍彈發空虛為止。德國的飛行員，從來不敢連續交戰至兩次以上，因為這樣，他們可以不致耗盡防禦力量，而陷入為敵機所包圍的危機中。

總之，德國空軍是年輕的，自信的，並且是很熱烈的納粹黨人。德國國防軍的年老軍官，過去原仗其建立空軍者，自一九三八年二月希特勒大清洗以後，已大為減少。至上次大戰時的大半空軍官佐，除完全任行政上的職務以外，已經不適用了；祇有比較得不重要的防空隊，由他們服役者甚多。

整個空軍的組織，在耶斯科尼克將軍（Jesko von Goltz）領導的特殊實驗空軍中，業已小心而有系統的發展，成為一種戰略。他現在已為戈林上將手下的空戰指導官。其主要之點，正如上次大戰時一般，為盡利用閃動與震擊的戰術。

那末，德國空軍的戰術，並不在於使人恐怖的了。其作戰的方法，既非為一般人所恐怖的轟炸大城市，亦非大舉轟炸飛機廠的方法，藉以獲得空中的優勢；而是用更有效的方法，以轟炸——並加以佔領——飛機場，消滅敵方的根據地。

作戰敵方的飛機場，以及用傘兵佔領地面，並且自機上跟隨傘兵降落之空中步兵，這是抄襲紅軍新採用的方面，並不是德國的新發明。當一九三六年，蘇聯空軍作大規模的演習時，首先明示此等戰術。在那時候，德國軍事專家深為懷疑，認為此種新武器，祇能在人口極少的地方，才有勝利的機會。

不過，德國的高級長官相信：單靠步兵，已是不敵敵人的。於是把傘兵降落於敵人後方的理想——直接的包圍——乃開始發展了。至一九三八年起，德國計有一萬傘兵，已經很滿足了，但是在翌年的戰爭，他們已擴展至一團，從此以後，德國便有了數千精銳的傘兵了。

訓練傘兵，據說是很廣泛的。在訓練期內，至少要從飛機上降落六次。每站十二人，從機上跳下的

意軍在利比亞海空軍作一概述。

海軍 意大利海軍在質和量方面，所獲是來有增無減的進步，可是許多海軍專家都說意海軍的質量遠不及英國。意大利海軍有主力艦六艘，巡洋艦二十三艘，驅逐艦一一八艘，魚雷艇六十一艘，潛艇二二一只；英國在地中海的艦隊總算有些實力可與之匹敵。意大利參戰後不久，就在西西里島到利比亞境時刺利亞在突尼斯附近敷設水雷，企圖切斷直布羅陀和蘇彝士運河的連絡，我們不問這是否真可以一守穩固，至少鎮守是可以作為防守用的。

陸軍 墨氏說意大利有「精兵」八百萬人，在四五千萬的人口，抽出八百萬壯丁作為兵士是不夠的，但是這在墨氏說來，不免有些誇大，依照貧窮的意大利經濟力，祇有二百萬人可以有「現代化」的精良裝備。和普國相比，意大利是渺小的，意大利有重量自四噸至八噸的坦克車一千餘輛，在西西里島等處是不耐火力的東西。至於大小，和德國七十噸的坦克車相比，豈非小巫見大巫，所以意大利和「易於征服」的阿比西尼亞比較起來是強國，和普通的西班牙比較不能算強，和世界列強比較祇可屈居三流的地位了。

空軍 意大利的陸軍海軍都不及人家，那末空軍該勝人一籌的了，不錯，意大利杜墨特將軍會倡空軍為第一的理論，可見意大利對於空軍在現代戰爭中的重要性是早就顧及的。在一九三七年意大利空軍，保持西歐空軍的第一位，作戰效能，也是世界有名的，但隨著時代的進展和世界各國拚命的建

設空軍，意大利是落後了，因為資源的缺乏，若動員全國航空事業，日夜二十四小時不斷的工作，一個月中也祇能出飛機二千架，這和英美德蘇的飛機產量比較，實在是小得可憐的數目。技術方面也沒有超人之處，耐久力和訓練更遠不及蘇聯與德國。但意大利空軍的高級長官都會駕駛飛機。

意大利軍備之所以不能擴充到強大的地方，大部份因為國內和殖民地資源的缺乏，所以我們來看看意大利的經濟狀況吧。意大利是一個農業國，可是國內除薩丁尼亞原有波河灌溉外，其他各地山多平地少，河流為短，耕作方法也不是科學化的，農產大宗是小麥和玉蜀黍，這幾年來小麥雖然豐收，但是餒不飽屋內的消耗，所以尚賴額外的輸入。棉花是國民衣著之重要原料和製造炸藥必需品，但意大利祇出產所需的百分之一。鐵產是戰時的軍需品，除銻，鉛，鋅，鎳等強壯足等用外，其餘如煤，鐵，橡皮，銅，鋁，銅等產量少得可憐，實在無法補救，煤的出產祇及每年必需之七分之一，所產鐵的又都是高炭，可供工業用的祇有百分之三，煤油每年輸入二百餘萬噸，自從意大利滅了阿爾巴尼亞後，可從該地年得三十萬噸。

其餘如鐵，橡皮等，都依賴外國輸入，這，在意大利薄弱的外匯基金基礎上，是不利的現象。阿比西尼亞有極豐富的棉花，咖啡，石油和鐵，可是自從費波阿以來，國力微衰，雖有龐大的開發計劃，但因無力去配合，計劃終究祇是計劃而已。意大利的工業是僅次於中國和日本，人造絲更是世界著名。意大利每年的進口有三千萬噸之多，必須經過直布羅陀蘇彝士運河和希臘厄爾海峽的有三分之二，意

在英國宣佈封鎖上述的港口，那末意大利的賴以生存的進口貨物都不能進口，換取外匯的出口物也不能供給給世界的市場，意大利作戰力量，不免要受打擊。

人文方面，意大利南部人民身材矮小，太重情感。洋賊口號，北方人身軀高大，情感也稍冷靜些，但是太重自私自利。總之，意大利的民族酷愛虛榮，不求切實，兵士們在路上走，胸挺得很出，刺刀也壓得很出，唯恐人家不注意他。與德人的堅毅沉着，苦幹實幹的民族性完全不同。德人在英法人刻毒的凡爾賽條約壓迫之下，經過二十年的奮鬥，到今日能在巴黎凱旋門下肅除匪軍，意人在上次世界大戰後居戰勝國地位，到現在仍偏處地中海內，決不是偶然的事。意大利這次參戰，完全師出無名，極端希特勒尚能以「收復失地」向英法報復」等口號來激發本國的人民，意大利的教廷不贊成戰爭，而大部份人民又以教廷的意見為依歸，勉強為國內少數人爭利益，到沙場上去拚死，是顯不出最大的力量來的。

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誠然，英國在地中海也有不可忽視的依點，直布羅陀免不了西班牙的包圍，馬耳他島又太小，近東勢力圈又距離本國太遠，可是地中海受人控制，那末她和非洲近東遠東太平洋等處廣大的最富有的殖民地的連絡，將要崩潰。所以英國在地中海必將死力以赴。而且德國戰勝英法，近東和非洲英法的權益，還不見得肯割給意國。現在的意大利雖有昔日羅馬帝國的精神，但是現在地中海沿岸的民族決不若昔日之懦弱和無知，所以羅馬的重建羅馬帝國至少在現世紀是個夢想。我們中國青年對於歐洲各交戰國並無所好惡。就是意大利在這烽火大連天的當兒，火上加油進行其殖民地爭奪戰，為了少數人的利益，忍令

無辜國民殫身異域，世界文化受其浩劫，我們試想在非洲會有一支黑人軍隊拿了英國旗一支黑人軍隊拿了意大利旗，純為其統治者的原由而開族相殘。這是最殘酷不過的事。

(獨立青年二卷二題)

無異國民雜身異域，世界文化受其損壞。我們試想在非洲會有一支黑人軍隊拿了英國或一支黑人軍隊拿了意大利旗，純爲其統治者的腰包而同族相殘。這是最殘酷不過的事。

(選自青年二卷二期)

英國海軍的實力

C. V. Uzborne 著
吳 鎮 岸 譯

英國對於海軍的見地，在戰術和戰略上，以空軍爲海軍的附庸，而非海軍的主體。然而，在意大利的見地，似以空軍爲海軍的主體。因爲這種戰略上以及其他方面見解的不同，使海軍力量薄弱者，希望能以潛艇之力，戰勝強者。這種見解，實爲造成一九三五年來地中海的緊張局勢，以及一九三八年來歐美各國間緊張局勢的最大原因。

現在我們可以想像到意大利是抱持這種思想：她以爲擁有大隊的潛艇和水上飛機，可以在地中海上到處搜索並破壞英法艦隊的勢力，這樣就可以控制地中海。這種戰略上的見解，也許就是近十年來意大利發展海軍和空軍的基礎。

爲要達到這個目的，意大利建築空軍根據地於羅得斯(Rhodes)雷羅斯(Leros)塞加西(Benghazi)西西里(Sicily)撒地尼亞(Sardinia)等處，而把近海的空軍根據地移至內地，使其遠離海軍砲火的射擊，爲了這個目的，她會積極建造潛艇，並企圖利用西班牙軍艦。不過，自意大利也建造了國體大軍艦之

統，足見牠也並不完全照舊戰略上的理論了。如果那理論是對的，我們應該恢復有略取埃及和蘇伊士運河的機會了。

同樣地，德國因回到第一次大戰時的情形，了解海陸戰爭有破壞英國商業的極大力量，但是也見到英國怎樣以護送艦隊避過艇，所以已改變計劃，使其在第二次世界大戰中，增強攻擊的力量。因此，德國不僅建造大隊的潛艇，這建造特別適合於防禦與破壞護送艦隊的軍艦，同時，也特別關及遠程的狼制。這種限制，在軍閥時期英國自願受條約的束縛。

英國有一萬噸的德意志(Deutschland)式的軍艦三艘，裝有十一吋口徑的大炮，這種軍艦在建造時，全世界祇有胡德號(Hood)與內號(Renown)利巴爾斯號(Repulse)三艘軍艦足與抗衡。因為英國建造遠程戰軍艦，法國也建造(Delaunay)式的軍艦，同時德國也建造兩艘堅強的(Georghe)號，接着又建造配備完全的三萬五千噸戰艦，以防禦英國在北海的艦隊，此外，更有破壞商船的超等軍艦五艘，和堅強的巡洋艦五艘，用以一索在洋面防禦潛艇的護送艦隊。

於此，我們可知德國戰略上的計劃，祇要在英國的通商航線上及其附近的海面，如能設置海軍根據地，則其他戰略的實現，都屬輕而易舉，因而我們見到德國大事宣傳，要求非洲殖民地，並與西班牙重修好，藉以獲得西班牙沿海沿岸及加那列羣島(Canarie)之重要軍港和經濟的利用。

所以德國在今年春季時局最緊張之時，藉口「演習」，停駐强有力的海軍分遣隊於西班牙海岸，足以證明上述的企圖。德國要在大戰爆發之前，將其第一批破壞商船的艦隊(包括海面軍艦和潛艇)，完全通過北海，而停駐於重要的商業航線，就是這個軍事策略的傑作。但在另一方面，這是瘋狂的舉動。

在英國的戰略上，並不完全(或大半)依靠其海軍所應用的攻擊方法。第一，英國必須獲得海軍根據地，就是必須維護海上交通，以供給本國的糧食和保持英國的地位，英國要達到上述的目的以後，才能感到攻擊。

現在英國重建海軍，直接為維護其海上交通，並增強封鎖，為達這個目的，英國建造新式快戰鬥艦九艘，和航空母艦六艘，把巡洋艦增至十七艘，並大量增加驅逐艦的數量。

英國會正式聲明，為要在戰時保持地中海上的地位，所以必須要在那裏停駐絕對優於意大利的艦隊。但是對於這一方面，我們必須考慮到法國的艦隊，因為英國和法國為真正的同盟。意大利有舊式戰艦四艘，會將其配備現代化，而每小時的行駛速率增為廿七哩。他現在正在建造四艘軍艦，但尚未完成。為了要和意大利對抗起見，英國也建造戰鬥艦四艘，大炮的威力相當優越，再加上法國的軍艦四艘，其配備也是現代化的。

這裏有須嚴重一提的，就是：英國雖然有戰鬥艦十二艘，戰鬥巡洋艦三艘——這總數之中，有三艘正在改變現代設備——但留在地中海的，只有三艘。這總數大約已經足夠應付：這些戰艦之中，如果有失去戰鬥力的話，那麼可迅速地將本國海軍的軍艦調來替代。

意大利有裝置八吋口徑大砲的巡洋艦七艘，輕巡洋艦十五艘，驅逐艦六十二艘，和潛艇一百餘艘。爲對付這艦隊起見，英國配備裝有八吋口徑大砲的巡洋艦三艘，再加法國的七艘，其實力之比，爲敵七我十；六吋口徑大砲的巡洋艦三艘，加上法國的三艘——無疑地，海軍部將立刻從他處調來戰艦，將這數目加以擴充——驅逐艦三十九艘，再加法國的廿二艘，已足與意大利的六十二艘相抗衡。潛艇方面，在地中海裏，英國只有七二艘，法國廿四艘。

總之，把聯合艦隊的弱點估計在內，英國在地中海的地位，已較意大利略勝一籌。雖則這些兵力，似嫌不足，但我們可根據下列的理由來解釋。

(一)意大利兵力的估計，是把它假定爲全部軍艦都在服務中而無一在修理中者；但在英國，却是實際的兵力。

(二)地中海，從兩端增援，且備有若干軍艦，可供增派之用。

(三)易被飛機侵入之處所，駐守之軍艦，或不必過多，只要能制止意大利戰鬥艦隊的行動，及控制海面，便已足夠。

戰事如果發生，初期的海軍大戰，也許是在地中海。英國戰鬥艦隊，將以地中海東部其嚮港口——或許是亞丁——作爲根據地，而在另一根據地——或許是直布羅陀——組成另一聯合戰鬥艦隊。這些艦根據地，各以砲台，兵工廠，航空兵基地之類射擊和爲保護，遇有空襲，即可作適當的擊沉，而由有力戰鬥機隊，驅逐來犯的飛機。這樣，才能保證在現代的情況之下，停留在根據地裏。

在海洋裏也必須有如此的防衛，這種防衛，將由艦隊供給，但是在海洋裏危險便減到最小限度，因爲移動的目標，是難於擊沉的。

有這兩種艦隊的屏蔽，巡洋艦，驅逐艦和潛艇便可出來執行他們的封鎖任務，於是魚雷艇即可出發，以減少敵方潛艇攻擊之危險。士兵和軍械的運送，勢將由強有力的軍艦護送，以防空中和海岸的襲擊。敵國軍艦將因此被誘而出，以趨於毀滅，或由此而引起海戰。

制空權必爲雙方所爭奪。這一點是英國占優勢，因爲英國飛機的出產是無限制的，而中歐各國，如波蘭，飛機的出產，既將大受限制，汽油和其他必需品的供給，也必逐漸減少。

戰事的局勢如上述外，不能作更進一步的預測，因爲敵方的陸戰和參戰的國家，頗可影響戰局。例如，西班牙如果加入敵方，那麼特倫必須獨處險境，西屬摩洛哥，也必須攻取了。也許因此引起對貝利達力亞的戰爭。如果匈牙利加入敵方，不論加入哪一方面，戰事的全局，又必改變了。如果羅馬尼亞，那麼我們的兵力就須向東遷移。希臘和南斯拉夫的反動，也會使戰局趨於複雜。

德國去年從瑞典北部輸入鐵礦沙五百萬噸以上，這鐵礦沙，用鐵重四千噸的船來運載，須走一千二百五十海里。我們想到了這一點，就可以知道這並不是一件小事了。

在北海上，必須竭力與德國的軍艦周旋——這些軍艦，包括意軍艦，裝有大吋口徑大砲的巡洋

「和 Scherff 團」一樣，兵士和軍需的輸送，才可無須戰鬥或戰鬥巡邏的護送。護送是很麻煩的一件事，因為護送的軍門，必須加以保護，以防潛艇襲擊，而可供派遣到大洋裏去的驅逐艦，數目也很有限。

驅逐艦和護送的需要，必將增大。敵方如由上空侵入海軍要塞，我們也能相對付他們。從沿海根據地，航空母艦，和巡洋艦上派出來的巡邏機，必能使敵機難於匿跡，結果必發生空戰。

現時砲彈爆炸力的猛烈遠勝於上次大戰時，這是一般人所不知道的，因此，海上戰爭，或可速於解決。在別一方面，現代軍艦能抵抗若干次魚雷的攻擊。潛艇的可畏，也就稍減輕了。不過在實際上，軍艦被魚雷擊中，國身利穿若干處時，是否仍能在大海上交戰，這還是疑問。這種軍艦，或須有氣無力地退回近處的軍港了。

但戰爭的最後結局，須視作戰各國所具的實力而定。英國在軍備方面，雖不如他人，但英國具有無限的人力物力，似非易於戰敗的。

(選自天下事報刊載)

法國陸軍總動員

法·葛德斯鳩夫人原著

外國人很少了解法國總動員 Robilition Generale 對於法國，是怎樣的慘酷。每一家庭間的快樂離洩，安閒靜穆，都被這幾個字掃蕩淨盡了。

在總動員的一團中，我們只看見成千累萬的法國兵，頭顱滿面，蓬蓬頭，個個都是疲乏不堪，在迷惘的情況中。負着痛苦前進，有的跌倒在路旁，把充滿了鮮血的靴子解下來。還有一個兵士懷中抱着嬰孩，蹣跚隨着大隊前進。在他入伍前幾天，他的妻子亡故了，遺下了這個孩子，已來不及去找尋養母，即使找得着的話，他也拿不出錢來。只有抱着這無母的嬰孩，一路等候機會，希望慈悲為懷的女太太們，代為領養，直到他重返故鄉，要是他還能生還的話。

我們村莊裏的農婦們，都站在這旁觀看，她們自己的丈夫，父親，兒子們早在兩天前，動員入伍了。這些過路的兵士們，也有像他們骨肉的麼？突然間，一個粗魯的中年兵士，走出行伍，高步跑到一位懷中抱着小孩的少婦面前，他筆直的要求吻那小孩。許多婦人便哭起來了。

在這行伍的前後左右，常常看見那些「喪家」之犬，奔馳亂竄，東哭西鬧，尋找它們的主人。它們被遺棄在家中，奪門而出，隨着軍隊找到主人之後，重溫舊夢。

在這暴風雨之中，我們的痛苦也隨他了。首先是一個頗有三段屋簷的農舍，要求我們供給他部下約官兵駐紮。在宣戰之初，我們總以為法軍不會駐在我們這裏的。現在呢，幾百個疲乏不堪的兵士，連跌帶爬的進入庭院，一羣羣便睡倒了下來，希望我們照顧他們。可憐我們不久就感覺到缺糧的東西實在太缺乏了。風聲裏，個個屋中的長沙發上，都是那裏的行軍床，早就空了他們的軍官。於是草間，屋一，農女室，走廊等，只好就寢給兵士們居住。我們把那裏所有的木板草料收集起來，擺在裏

地和水門汀地上，給他們休息，又將舊軍服袋等變為綢緞，地後手籠等都在復川之例。許多兵士連湯匙領到他們的軍用袋，（軍用袋六百萬大軍的參謀軍裝都是件艱鉅的工作）；後來把一切可以取暖的東西，像浴袋裏的毯子，樣洗時用的長袍等，一件件出來，給他們使用。

我們從此過着異樣的生活了。那居的洗衣室成了騎兵隊長的辦公室，打手機的聲音，搭搭搭的不停。馬二變了軍用理髮室，常有兵士在裏面整容。教堂的祭台上放了法國兵的鋼盔和酒，這種神聖之地也給兵士們佔據了。這些兵士是在團夜最後一批開到。其中一個兵猶豫的道，在這神聖之地，神希望他的兒子們都得到這個，神定會庇護你們的。

在團二裏，兵士們生裸着身，圍着石頭水櫃，互相擦背為樂。洗衣室亦被他們擠滿了，在那里淋灌內衣。我不時到這些地方去走動，因為兵士們正像迷途的小孩子，需要人去慰藉呢。凡是給他們一些小恩的，他們便認為莫大之恩。譬如將他們照上一面銅鏡的鏡子，給他們洗乾濕衣裳等瑣細事情，他們都很重視，認為出乎意料之外的哩。

他們都很願意為我工作。看見我每天早去採茶花，他們都自願效勞。團間緊上了籃，走向花巷裏，雙手採摘。採好之後，他們要求我每人拿兩朵茶花給他們的妻子。並說道，他們行軍到那裏，是不准對家裏人說的。現在如果把茶花寄回家去，他們的妻子，就會知道他們只是很安全的留在風景美麗的後方呢。

一天早晨。我在花園裏嗅着茶花和茶花的不芳，幽美幽醉，真不相信自已還是置身於他火連天的世界裏。我看到了奇異的景象，在茶花叢中，忽然出現了長鼻巨尾的怪物，蠕蠕而動。我不禁喘不過氣來，直到定睛看時，原來是兵士們戴了防護面具在那里採花。他們的官長叫他們把防護面具取上一小時，以資鍛煉，而這一點鐘恰巧是他們的採摘茶花的時間。

我對於兵士們漸漸生了愛心。他們也常把心事對我們訴說。一派淒涼的土氣，真不是輕快的法國人在危難中所應有的。他們的將軍對我們說，郵件久久不到，兵士們出征以來，未獲隻字的家報。有一個兵士在動員時，他的妻子剛要分娩，現在不知道他妻子的生死存亡，也不知道出生的是男是女呢。還有一個兵士兩月來時來不及收穫，家裏就留着一個十六歲的女兒，養了二十個法郎在那里度日。還有一個兵動員時既未刈草，亦未把馬餵養好。他的年邁父親高居在山頂，在下雪之前無論如何不能收穫的。那居一個也沒有，糧食和軍備都被軍隊徵用，兩老靠着馬鈴薯過冬，且下雪甚烈。凡這兵士大多歸來自田園，心掛在堂上的雙親和一小塊小小的田地，因為人和地都是少不了他們的！

他們的將軍宅心仁厚，會向我們討教，有沒有法子減少這些兵士憂悶。因為他們一到夜間就一總睡在草間和穀草裏，睡在一堆堆火照在許多愁苦的臉上，在我們營地裏還有一個小茅棚，可供他們睡覺呢。後來我們得到有一個空帳尚未徵用，便把它搭在茅棚的中央。帳篷有幾張床，帳篷紅和藍的帳篷上配上幾個燈籠。一到夜間，五六百個兵士擠在這面，有的玩紙牌，有的寫家書，有的在這邊睡覺

哨。晚上從六點到九點，我們給他們開了總「班和來」班。

等到來在我們山上的兵士投降的消息到來時，他們之中便有許多流着淚，我聽的通信地址，不添了不少國際電報的號碼。兵士們又把他們妻子女住址告訴我，叫我作爲信通知，說他們的兵士都很強健快樂（即使快樂亦得這樣寫）。

他們在殺機之前陣亡了。只見一條赤紅的盤山而下——許多最重軍火的紅線，跟着這些兵士，漸漸去遠，不知所之。

他們去了，但是還有別人來，來的還要來，不知道幾時才是終期哩。

歐戰何時結束？

宋迎人譯

(85)

——英國人的估計——

(一) 戰事不至延長

英法兩國固執於「德國」與「納粹」間的區分，不僅是字面上的遊戲，且具有另外的意義，那是沒有疑問的。這是協約國的武器之一，要不是它具有有效的威力，納粹黨也不致如彼落終了。他們屢次不煩煩地否認着，其中必有充份的理由。他們不但否認協約國領袖們所說的真實性，並且向他們的人民說服，就是他們之所以從事作戰，正因為他們是德國人。

英國政府宣言中，所謂「我們和德國人民並無間隙」的話，在德國的報紙上當然也不會有的。

從擁有政權的政府和爲政府所統制的人民之間，將其本質劃分爲二。其着重點並不在於敵視德國人，民經濟上的反叛，而是在於道德上的反叛。

不過德國的士氣是早已破滅了的。希特勒當他的國家在經濟極困難之時，握得政權。經過六年是時間，他實施了一種帶有危險性的程序。

以後，爲了侵波的必要，與蘇聯訂立協定，那實在是精確之至，史太林以德國爲踏脚石而伸展自己是勢力。

慕尼黑之會，波伯倫和達拉第爲了和平，以歐洲新秩序與希特勒；三個月前，希特勒却以一時報復的狂歡，而以之轉給史太林。

蘇聯大包圍的希特勒帶還給德國人民的重大失敗，如果是一個民主國的領袖變成這天一個大錯，那末他的地位就要動搖了，而這對於希特勒則爲一致命的打擊。他不再是不可傾覆的了，一個獨裁者的地位如一旦發生動搖，那末他總必將出走，不過是時間問題而已。

納粹黨執政六年，希特勒一成不變的方式，因爲他沒有失敗過。在國內，他們不用權力，恐懼、宣傳，以及沒有休止的，令人震耳欲聾的進行曲，去作爭取政權的第一原則，而是用幾乎有規律的，間歇的，國外的勝利，來激起更進一步的熱烈擁護。

上述的勝利，以絕對集中於一時一事而爲得；在連續的幾個月內，全國的訓練，物質和經濟建設

(86)

，愈用之於一個鬥爭之上，則其爲更有助於任何事之無情的心理壓力。其內在的與外在的均都窮來已是很窮的，現在，其轉機成功的動勢又已被毀壞了。

總之，反動力量是很大的。除目前的波蘭、奧地利和捷克而外，即在德國本部以內，有無數的社會主義者，天主教徒，耶穌教徒，君主主義者，以及軍事領袖，他們從中下級出身，納粹黨人之得勢，由於其黨綱的堅定而更見激發，希特勒已能消滅起民衆的熱情，除再安排一次消滅炸彈案，以博衆情。

這一反動固去公開，只是把其對於現有秩序的叛亂，因爲地心吸力法則對於羣衆運動也保持着它的力量。不過，當西線開始真正的攻擊的時候，當大部武裝軍隊遠駐於數百哩外的時候，國內將掀起突然的，而且殊爲，重的叛亂。

那時德國民衆的忍耐將到了極點。反叛或將在奧地利，捷克各國內發動，因爲即使希特勒親念不諱，他們對於納粹主義的效果甚頗有問題的，而他們所保有的却爲完整的人力。

(二) 戰爭勢若延長

封鎖是上次大戰中所採用的遠距離武器，在這一次大戰中亦然如此，經過了適當的時間，它或能毀掉一個依賴外國輸入必需品的國家，而致之於死命，但它的效果必須費相當時間，才能顯示出來。

可是如果說封鎖政策在一九四一年以前，就成爲一個決定的因素，那是可使人驚奇的事情，我們只要看一樣事情，就可以明白。即是在過去的五個月內，西線的「沉寂」，使雙方都得到充分的機會，以從事戰時物資的囤積。所謂戰時物資，當然包括食糧與衣服，以及彈藥與汽油。

因此，必須來看一覽德國國內發生革命的可能性，而在我們之間，知道德國政治情形的真是很少；不過相信納粹政權爲永存的也絕無僅有。德國的政治機構，會經數世紀的風吹雨打，希特勒在一九三三年得政權所誇口的：「納粹政權將存續至千年之久」，是多半帶有一些滑稽可笑的意味的。

在這樣的意味下的我們，可以說真的期待着德國有一次革命。但我們也不必於此時奔走相告，說終於有了革命的加光。與我們所關涉的真正的問題是：戰爭才開始，那裏會發生革命呢？

我們也實在應將此一問題加以限制：即說明所謂變者爲何種形式之革命，乃屬必要，在德國仍舊有清反動派與極端派。因此，如果真會發生革命的話，也許會發生於右派，也許會發生於左派。

革命如果從左派發生，德國自然將被「赤化」。因而第三國際的領見，其與英法兩國起戰的深遠，更重而東，直達波蘭的北岸。

這樣的革命對於什麼問題也不無解決。或許倒是足以使我們沮喪的了。

德國國內有很多的右派黨人，是無可置義的。雖然沈沒於過去七年的宣傳（戈培爾博士接至下的新聞，迷住了大衆的視線），國內一定有不少的人民，對於流行的納粹關係，只作口頭的贊揚而已。

希特勒主義和布爾什維主義的結合，必將大大地增加了具有保守性的德國人民的恐懼。他們更感到

他們的子孫，同時也就是他們的祖國的將來，決定於此後的數年之中。

在嚴密封鎖的重壓之下，而且對於希特勒回復和平的願力，漸漸發生不信任的心理，更難擺脫德國受關於史大林鐵蹄之下，而造成驚慌的演變，保守性的德國大眾，也許要從右派發生革命，但他們又能怎樣呢？

所有的炸彈，機關槍，坦克車以及波火噴射器（註）盡操之於軍隊或警察之手。雖然將來的主人翁究竟是軍人或警察，我們可不知道。

即使德國軍隊推助，亦非他們所默許的右派革命的思想，在任何情勢之下，將如何噴出的烟囪一般，必將為之消失。

在今日的德國，服兵役是一種崇高的職業，而且有某種傳統的性質。

職業的軍人是最熱情的愛國者，在他的心中，帶着一種神聖的心情，致力於共和國。他對於當時的政府是毫無意見的。

他保衛祖國，如果當時的政府腐敗自新，在他認為是需要的，那末他絕少注意或完全不注意內政。他們之間也許可以找到一二位「政治將軍」，不過，德國統治階層的實在情形，確是如此。

在某些情勢之下，這一愛國階層的分子或者會聯想到來領導一次革命，是他們的責任。但是（除非辛克樂爾的思想，業已完全控制了我們），我們得嚴肅地問一下：然則在他同意於發動政變以前，欠缺的條件才是他所認為必要的呢？

於此我不斷作如下的提議：

1. 惟有長期的戰爭，才是毀滅德國的因素。

2. 惟有在這樣的革命之後，英法政府所提出的和平條件，才有被信任的可能。

3. 惟有能保證德國的尊嚴和新的自由之存續，這樣的和平條件，才為新德意志政府所能接受。

要詳細地研討這些條件，非這簡短的篇幅所能包括，然而在這裏可以簡略地說，即目下所存在的，祇有第一條而已。

這些是我所相信的理由，就是我們必須斷更嚴重、困難以須、來應付或者比一九一四年八月所應付過於更重的更嚴厲的試驗。

（三）抗爭的看法

就目下國際形勢，德國的經濟地位，從必需的原料方面來講，是頗為強固的。她所擁有大量的汽油，鋼，鋁粉等等。

此外，她還有大陸經濟的利益，就大體主要原料而言，如果包括她東南部及其佔領區域的供給，則其供給自己的程度是極強固的。

不列顛是海島經濟，恰與之相反，原料的貯積比較得少，她必須依賴海外的供給以維持其生命線。如果彼此都被確實地封鎖起來，那末她的遭受與二，恐較德國為更速。

這也正可以說明德國進行目下已在進行封鎖的理由。她不能從事於消耗的策略，不論在陸上或是海上，因為那將使她的給養處於枯竭。她須調集來，集中力量應用潛艇水雷以及空襲，來切斷英國流外的運輸。又因為中立國的船舶在北大西洋及北海航行者，能駛達英國口岸，而不能到達德國口岸。因此她達到船隻便攔充它，不管是英國船，法國船，或是中立國的船隻。

在目前的情勢之下，德國雖有較多量的主要原料之貯藏，而英國反較少。可是從海外輸入原料，英國却比較占上風。

這一情勢在六個月之將將怎樣呢？那時候將大改觀。

德國漸漸地將用完她所貯藏的準備。有些原料在三個月內就會用完，有些則六個月或至要九個月。

如果英法（法國自足的程度比英國好得多）能在此時期內，貯積原料，食糧，以及軍需品，那末協約國的地位將大大地增強。一年以後，英國的經濟力量將凌駕德國之上，這將在合理的以及實際的立場上，予希特勒以剛度的威脅。

重要的是英國有了準備的力量，而德國則沒有。這裏所說的準備的力量，不但是指增加給養的能力，也指抑滅敵人的能力而言。

德國的戰時設施已數年於茲，她預想到戰時消費限制的情形。她所能減少人民的每日食物數量，已屬很微。德國人民目前所所得的日糧，業已較任何他國為少。

英國則不然，英國人民所負擔的消費限制，尚是最緩和的。如果他們統一兩島帶，照德國目下的狀態一樣，那末節制下來的新目，當然是很龐大的。

德國最高指揮部以及納粹經濟學家，都知道這些事實。德國當局知道他們的經濟地位，正像企業家之知道他的表囊負債表一樣地親切。

他們知道他們遲早將在經濟戰爭上敗北，而這種目的始歸是一條經濟戰。

說着過早的革命，實是切題。德國人民固遵從希特勒的命令，而在統一範圍內，德國亦確是一個團結的國家。

革命應為可能時，必須具備下列的條件，即要有經過軍事上運動而重大的敗北，或是消費限制過嚴（即沒有給養完全閉鎖），社會不滿已極普遍之時。

那須在半年六個月或一年之後才能發生，而在最近的將來，則無從想像。

（根據大英廣播公司（BBC）第一廣播電台，在第一次廣播中，用以說明對德中之經濟封鎖之重要者。）

（譯自英國廣播公司）

滿後的話

一九三九年的九月一日，在歐洲爆發了第二次世界大戰。到今日，已經是一周年了。在這一年中，不但歐洲交戰各國人民，受到了無天的痛苦，就是全世界不論那一個國家的人民，也都受到她的影響，尤其是中國！因此，我們對於這樣重大的事變，都應有一個明白的認識。我們為了要紀念歐戰的一週年，為了要便大家明白這次戰爭的各方面，特編此書！

本書原文分二部份，第一部份七篇是敘述戰爭的經過情形的，第二部份計五篇是說明參戰國之主戰國家的實力的。並附着一篇預言這次戰爭未來的文字。這樣比較有系統地選購希望對讀者有一些貢獻。

在第一部份中，各篇文字都是生動堅實，為歷史上重要文獻。而作者又都是很著名的人物，例如：「納一軍一領事感記」的作者史都（G. H. Stuebel）是多倫多每日新聞和其他二十四份報紙的通訊者。此次大戰中，他奔走於斯干的那維軍半島上，活躍非常。此次大戰中「記者之王」之稱。「西歐戰場」的巡視」的作者約翰費休（John Fisher）是華國生活實報駐柏林訪員，本年五月中旬，德軍進攻法蘭德斯之夜，曾帶第一批訪員隨軍出發，經荷蘭比利時而至法國北部，然後循英吉利海峽至鄂拉克附近，於鄂拉克陷落後數小時，趕至該處的。「英法聯軍的退却」作者英軍米特蘭團軍曹萊治（Gerald Leckie）他是三十餘歲在法境作戰的英軍之一份子，他們受德軍猛攻，無法增援，祇得設法通過海峽，撤退回國。這篇就是記述那時英軍等有紀律的退却情形的。「法國之敗」係美國（G. B. McElroy）駐歐分社總主筆白崙（G. B. McElroy）民過他本人的親身及根據負責各方的報告所得而作成的結論，實是名貴的作品。至於部份文字的作者，也都非常有名的人，或是素有研究的學者，這裏不一介紹了。

本書共十七篇，選自上海著名之新聞紙及雜誌上的。下列的新聞紙及雜誌，均有選文，特此誌謝：申報、中央日報、神州日報、大美報、上海新聞、天下事、國際新聞、人世、天地、青年、西風、新報。

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
Date June 17, 1940

Subject (in full).....

Shang Hai Wen Sien - Application for registration

Made by...

D.S. Pharyzyn

Forwarded by...

Supt. Lason

✓

Further to the attached file, Yeh Sin-an (叶心安), editor and publisher of the Shang Hai Wen Sien (上海文选), a proposed monthly magazine in Chinese, was called to and interviewed at Headquarters on June 17 when he was informed by D.C. (Special Branch) that he might commence to edit and compile the first issue of his proposed magazine but that he may not print it until the final proof of all reading matter to be contained in the first issue of his new magazine has been examined and passed by Police Headquarters.

In reply, the applicant promised to act as instructed.

D. S. Pharyzyn
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Rec'd 17/6

INDEXED BY
(S. R. REGISTRY)
98/11/40

Registration No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Shang Hai Wen Sien (上海文選)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office

4 Lane 384 Foochow Road

Tel.

Printing Office

Sun Lei Printing Press, 37
Yung Lok Li, Shanghai Rd.

Tel. 92610

Name and address of proprietor

Yeh Sin-an, 4 Lane 384 Foochow Rd.

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor

- do -

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Monthly in Chinese, reproducing
exclusively selected matter from registered
publications in Shanghai for compilation.

Object of publication

To undertake business

Date of first issue

June 10, 1940

Circulation

1,500 copies

Capital and source of income

Capital and advertisements
(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidy and from whom)

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date

May 30, 1940.

(Signature)

Yeh Sin-an

Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

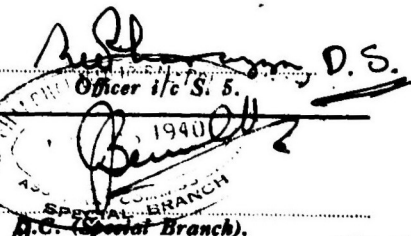
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. S. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 12, 1940

Subject. Chang Hai Wen Chien - Application for registration

Made by. L. S. Phorazyn Forwarded by. Capt. Pason

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Yeh Sin-an (叶心安), editor and publisher of the Chang Hai Wen Chien (上海文选), proposed monthly magazine in Chinese, with offices at 4 Lane 324 Foochow Road.

Yeh Sin-an, native of Kiangsu, age 31, is also known as Yeh Hung-chao (叶洪超). He was formerly chief of the Employment Section of the World's Chinese Students Federation, 191 Carter Road, which post he held between 1929 and 1935. In the beginning of 1936 he joined the Chung Hwa Book Co. (中华书局), 221 Honan Road, and undertook the post of chief secretary until the spring of 1938 when he became teacher of the Shanghai Little School for Girls (上海女中), 451 Taku Road. Commencing from 1939 he was taken on as a member of the staff of the China Book Co. (中国书局), 380 Foochow Road, which post he still holds. He is at present concurrently editor and publisher of the Tsing Nien Zin Kan (青年旬刊), a ten-day magazine in Chinese registered with the S.M.C. under No.C. 648, and editor of the Chih Yeh Yu Shui Yang (职业与修养), a semi-monthly magazine in Chinese registered under No.C. 551. He was also editor and publisher of the Chi Wen News Agency (集闻通讯社) for which certificate No.C. 548 was declared "null and void" by the Police on August 7, 1939 (file attached).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,


Date 19

Subject.

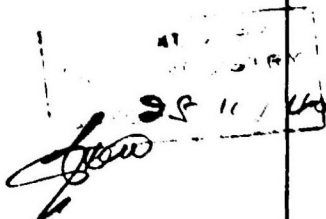
Made by. Forwarded by.

Nothing to his detriment is known to this office.

The proposed magazine will contain selected articles on science, education and interesting matter, reproduced from Chinese publications that have been registered with the Police authorities of the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai.


D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).


95 11 14

FORM NO. 2
4-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

April 23, 1941

Subject (in full)..... Ying Wu - Registration cancelled

Made by.

D.S.I. Nancarrow

Forwarded by..

C.D.I. Tabrum

Reference instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) appended to report of April 15th, 1941 (see file D-8149/1), registration of the Ying Wu (^{8/5}84), a weekly magazine in Chinese, has been cancelled and copies of the magazine if seen on sale in the Settlement will be subject to seizure by the Police.

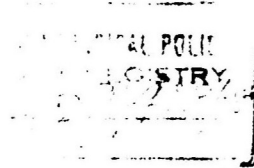
Nancarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

66 24/4/41

26/4/41



Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.

(Signature) 趙天培 Chao Tien-peí

Editor

publisher and proprietor of Ying Wu

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8149-6865
S. 5. Special Branch, S. 166h
Date Nov. 25, 1940.

REPORT

Subject: Ying Wu - Application for registration - First two issues
examined
Made by: D.S.I. Young Forwarded by: Supt. Mason

Reference instructions of P.A. to A.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of November 7, 1940, Chao Tien-pei (趙天悲), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Ying Wu (影武), a weekly magazine in Chinese, was called to and attended Headquarters on November 9 when he was informed that copies of first two issues must be first submitted to this office for examination prior to registration being granted by the Police and warned that unless objectionable matter such as appeared in the Lieh Pao (力報), a mosquito paper in Chinese, registered with the S.M. Police under No.C. 50, was avoided, no registration would be effected. He promised to exercise due care in running his paper.

The first issue appeared on November 16 and the second issue on November 23, 1940. Perusal shows them to contain news and reports relating to cabarets and taxi-dancers, poems and pictures of taxi-dancers and advertisements of cabarets, but nothing objectionable from a police point of view.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 26/11/40

A. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.

Registration No. 106

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.



Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Ying Wu (影武)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office

House 3 Lane 330 Yu Ya Ching Rd. Tel. 93699 ✓

Printing Office

China Science Corporation, Tel. 74577
649 Avenue Foch

Name and address of proprietor

Chao Tien-pei, 3 Lane 330 Yu Ya Ching Rd.

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor

- do -

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Weekly in Chinese, publishing
movie and dancing news

Object of publication

Business venture

Date of first issue

Nov. 9, 1940.

Circulation

2000 copies

Capital and source of income
(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives financial aid and from whom)

Capital 5000

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date

Nov. 1, 1940.

(Signature)

Chao Tien-pei
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

C. G. G. P.A. to D.C.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8149086

S. 5, Special Branch, S. 5, S. 5

REPORT

Date Nov. 7, 1941


Subject. Ying Wu - Application for registration

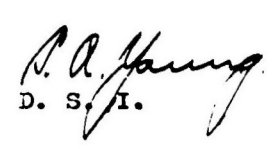
Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Chao Tien-peí (趙天悲), editor, publisher and proprietor of the Ying Wu (影舞), proposed weekly magazine in Chinese, with offices at House 3 Lane 330 Yu Ya Ching Road.

Chao Tien-peí, native of Chekiang, aged 24, is reporter on dancing news in the employ of the Lieh Pao (力報), a mosquito daily paper, House 3 Lane 330 Yu Ya Ching Road, registered with the S.M. Police under No.C. 50, which press he joined in 1938. He is concurrently advertising manager of the Silver Palace (銀都舞廳), a dancing cabaret located at 988 Avenue Foch, which was established in October 1940. Nothing to his detriment is known to this office.

The proposed magazine, according to the applicant, will contain news and reports relating to cabarets and taxi-dancers, in addition to advertisements of dancing halls and commercial concerns.


D. C. (Crime and Special Branches).


D. S. I.

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 影舞
(中文, 西文)
2. 國籍 中華民國
3. 編輯部地址 雲冷鄉路三三三美三號 電話 七四九三六九九
九三六九九
4. 印刷部地址 科學印刷公司 福照路649號 電話 七四五七七
天津路 九五零九四
5. 主辦人姓名 趙天悲 住址 雲冷鄉路三三三美三號
6. 出版人姓名 趙天悲 住址 全上
7. 總編輯姓名 馮梅度 住址 全上
北京路美三號
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 電影跳舞
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 營業
10. 創刊日期 癸亥年拾一月玖日
11. 銷數 二仟份
12. 資本及收入來源 自供自給 資本伍佰元
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章

趙天悲



日期

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 14, 1941.

Subject (in full) Picture Post Weekly - Ceased publication - Certificate

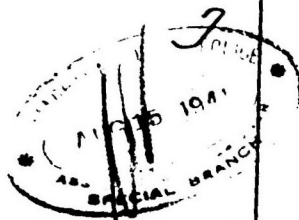
returned for cancellation

By D.S.I. Nansarrow Forwarded by C.D.I. Lees.

Attached certificate No. C.869 issued
in respect of a mosquito weekly called Sin Chi Hua
Pao (Picture Post Weekly 星期图画报) is hereby returned
by the editor for cancellation by A.C. (Special
Branch) as the paper has ceased publication owing to
poor circulation and high cost of newsprint.

A. C. Nansarrow
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937,

PICTURE POST WEEKLY

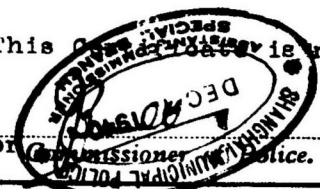
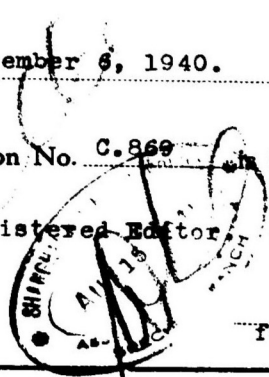
has been registered on December 6, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.869 is issued accordingly, to.....

Hsu Ta-nien

....., the registered Editor. This Certificate is not transferable.

For Commissioner A.C. Police.



公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記處

工部局佈告第四八七九號

(一九三七年十月二十一號)

星期畫報 已於民國廿九年十月

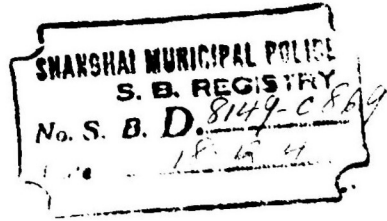
在本處登記並給第七零八六號

登記證為憑此證給子

總編輯許達年不得轉讓

辦警務處長





Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police
a copy of a letter No.F.20/5 dated July 19th, 1940,
signed by the Secretary and Commissioner-General of
the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the publication
of political manifestoes.


(Signature) Hsu Ta-nien
Editor /

of Sin Chi Hua Pao (Picture Post
Weekly)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Dec. 5, 1940

File No. REC
11849C869
40

Sin Chi Hua Pao - Application for registration - Proofs
of first issue examined

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Reference instructions of P.A. to A.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of November 28, 1940, Hsu Ta-nien (許達年), editor of the Sin Chi Hua Pao (星期畫報), proposed weekly pictorial in Chinese, was called to Headquarters on November 3, when he was informed that registration of his magazine would be considered by Police after he had submitted to this office draft of first issue for examination.

The attached proofs of first issue were received at this office on December 3, 1940. Perusal shows it to contain pictorials, special article on the Shanghai Refugee Children's Home, comments on movie stars and pictures of movie films, in addition to advertisements, but nothing objectionable from a police point of view.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 6/12/40



A. C. (Special Branch).

A. A. Young
D. S. I.

Registration No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937



Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

Sin Chi Hua Pao (Picture Post Weekly)

Nationality

Chinese

Address: Editorial Office

Room 203 House 138 Nanking Rd.

Tel.

Printing Office

China Science Corporation,
649 Avenue Foooh

Tel. 74487

Name and address of proprietor

Waung Chen, Room 203 House 138 Nanking Rd.

Name and address of publisher

- do -

Name and address of Chief Editor

Hsu Ta-nien, 1486 B'well Rd.

Character and language of publication
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Weekly in Chinese, publishing

Object of publication

reading matter on modern knowledge and
amusement, in addition to advertisements
of industrial and commercial concerns.

Date of first issue

Dec. 1, 1940.

Circulation

About 3000 copies

Capital and source of income

Capital \$2,000 raised by proprietor.

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Sales and advertisements as source of income.

Where registered

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Date

Nov. 18, 1940.

(Signature)

Hsu Ta-nien

Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

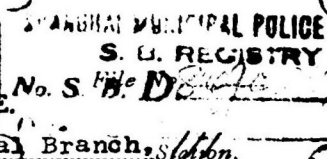
Officer i/c S. B.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE



REPORT

Date Nov. 28, 1940.

Sin Chi Hua Pao (Picture Post Weekly) - Application for
registration

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration received from Hsu Ta-nien (許連年), editor of the Sin Chi Hua Pao (Picture Post Weekly 星期畫報), proposed Chinese language paper, with editorial office in Room 203 House 138 Nanking Road.

Hsu Ta-nien, native of Kashing, aged 36, came to Shanghai in January 1921 since which time he has been employed as a member of the office staff of the Business Department of the Chung Hwa Book Co., 1486 Bubbling Well Road.

Waung Chen (汪仁), the proprietor and publisher, native of Sungkiang, aged 30, came to this city in 1929 and was taken on with the China Science Corporation, 649 Avenue Foch, as chief of the Printing Affairs Department, which post he still holds.

Nothing to the detriment of the applicants is known to this office.

The proposed weekly, according to the applicants, will contain movie news and pictures, articles on amusement and advertisements of commercial concerns.

P. A. Young
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY

DATE 6 12 140

公共租界警務處

報紙雜誌通訊社登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 名稱 星期畫報 (Picture Post Weekly)
(中文, 西文)
2. 國籍 中國
3. 編輯部地址 上海路1383-1385號 電話
4. 印刷部地址 福州路649號中國科學社 電話 74487
5. 主辦人姓名 汪仁 住址 上海路1383-1385號
6. 出版人姓名 同上 住址 同上
7. 總編輯姓名 許達年 住址 靜安寺路1486號
8. 刊物性質及用何種文字 週刊, 用中國文字
(指出每日刊週刊及月刊等)
9. 出版目的 傳播現代知識及娛樂, 刊登工商界廣告
10. 創刊日期 1940年12月1日
11. 銷數 約三千份
12. 資本及收入來源 資本由主辦人出資二十元, 其他收入為廣告及售賣所得
(指出該刊有否收入來源足以自給或從何處收受經常津貼)
13. 何處登記
(登記日期地方及登記證號碼)

總編輯簽名蓋章



日期

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. 5, Special Branch
No. S. B. D. 449-C910
Date April 7, 1941.

REPORT


Subject (in full)..... Li Hsiang Chia Ting Yueh Kan - Application for
registration - First issue examined

Made by... D.S.I. Nancarrow Forwarded by... C.D.I. Tabrum

Reference instructions of P.A. to A.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of November 1, 1940, Li Li-hung (李厲恆), editor, proprietor and publisher of the Li Hsiang Chia Ting Yueh Kan (理想家庭月刊), a monthly magazine in Chinese, was called to Headquarters on November 7 when he was informed that registration of his magazine would be considered after he had submitted to this office a draft of first issue for examination.

The first issue (copy attached) appeared on March 15, 1941. Perusal shows it to contain matter on the improvement of the life of women, selected articles on literature, Chinese and foreign screen songs, Peiping dramatic and Cantonese songs, cartoons and pictures for children, in addition to advertisements, but nothing objectionable from a police point of view.




D. S. I.

8 4 41
J. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. 5, Special Branch
No. S. B. D. 444-C910
Date April 7, 1941.

REPORT

Subject (in full)...

Li Hsiang Chia Ting Yueh Kan - Application for

registration - First issue examined

Made by...

D.S.I. Nancarrow

Forwarded by...

C.D.I. Tabrum

Reference instructions of P.A. to A.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report of November 1, 1940, Li Li-hung (李厲恆), editor, proprietor and publisher of the Li Hsiang Chia Ting Yueh Kan (理想家庭月刊), a monthly magazine in Chinese, was called to Headquarters on November 7 when he was informed that registration of his magazine would be considered after he had submitted to this office a draft of first issue for examination.

The first issue (copy attached) appeared on March 15, 1941. Perusal shows it to contain matter on the improvement of the life of women, selected articles on literature, Chinese and foreign screen songs, Peiping dramatic and Cantonese songs, cartoons and pictures for children, in addition to advertisements, but nothing objectionable from a police point of view.

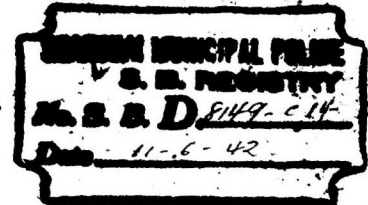


Nancarrow
D. S. D.

8 4 41
J. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT



Censorship Office, Special Branch

Station File No.

Date June 11, 1942

SUBJECT: China Press - Registration Certificate be treated as "null and void"

The China Press (大陸報) an English language daily, at 160 Avenue Edward VII, has ceased publication since the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941.

As the editor of the paper has failed to send back the registration certificate despite the repeated requests made by this Office, it is suggested that Registration Certificate No. C. 14 issued in respect of the paper be treated as "null and void".

13-6-42

FILE



Officer i/c Censorship Affairs.

D.S. 207.

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/6/42

sup

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

FILE NO.....E.....0149-2.14

Letter from Italian Consul to General -

[illegible]

Misc. 715/41.

"A"
Central

Aug. 29th, 41.

2.

AC Branch
Information
Free
CDS

Strike - The China Press Workmen.

Since the initial report of this case was forwarded the workers of the China Press, 160 Avenue Howard VII have consented to return to work on the evening of 29-8-41 on condition that the management continue to negotiate with them in connection with the previous demands made on 25-8-41, this the management have consented to do.

It was further ascertained that the management had dismissed five of these employees who were believed to be cause of the unrest, this resulted in the workers refusing to return to work until such time as the five men were re-instated, the management agreed to this demand but refused to consider the other demands unless the men immediately return to work, this has resulted in the men returning to work while the other demands are being negotiated between the Management, the workers and the S.M.C. Industrial Section.

At present these negotiations are deadlock but the management has stated that an early settlement is expected as he is willing to grant them some consideration but not on scale as demanded by the workers.

D.D.O. 100

Secy. Secy.

Copy to Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT ON STRIKE

8149 C14
2e-8-41

A

Division **Central** Misc. No. **715/41.** Aug. 26, 1941

Station **1a.m. 26/8/41** Time and date S.B. informed **3a.m. 26/8/41.**

Time and date reported **5p.m. 26/8/41.**

Time and date strike commenced **Woo Kya Tang, manager.**

By whom reported **Type-setters and printers.**

Trade or profession of strikers **72** Male **--** Female **--** Apprentices **--**

Number of strikers **72** Male **--** Female **--** Apprentices **--**

Employer's name, address and business **The China Press, 160 Av. Rd. VII.**

Union to which strikers belong **--**

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers **Demand increase in wages and higher cost of living allowances.**

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence **Approx. 1 week previously.**

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike **None.**

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers **Willing to discuss matters with the workers representatives.**

Names and addresses of strike leaders **--**

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration **--**

Meeting places of strikers **--**

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike **--**

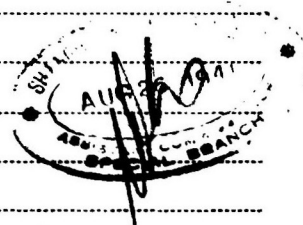
Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike **--**

Name and address of printer of such circulars **C.F.C.s posted pending results of negotiations.**

Precautions taken by Police **D.S. Blackley, C.N. 118 and C.N.C. 101.**

Investigating Officer **W. J. L. C.**

Subsequent reports on the same strike should be submitted on the Report Forms for general use



Handwritten notes and signatures, including '26/8/41' and 'hwp'.

Misc. 715/41

Central
26/8/41

1

**STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES OF CHINA PRESS, 160
AVENUE EDWARD VII.**

At 1 a.m. 26/8/41 a telephone message was received from Mr. Moo Kya Tang, manager of the China Press, 160 Av. Ed. VII, reporting that all type set men and printers (approx. 72) were on strike and that some trouble was expected.

G.D.S. 118, G.D.C. 101 and the undersigned attended and saw the above manager when it was ascertained that about one week previously some discontent was noticed among the workers of the above newspaper and on enquiries being made by the manager it was discovered that the workers were dissatisfied with their salary, however as no demands were made the management did not attempt to remedy the matter as these workers' wages are based on a similarity as other employees of foreign newspapers.

At about 8 p.m. 26/8/41 these workers refused to carry on with their work with the result that the printing of the newspaper was delayed. The manager talked with the workers which resulted in the following demands being made:-

- (1) That the workers' basic salary be increased by 50 per cent.
- (2) That a bonus sum of 100,000 francs be paid.



- (3) That should any worker be disabled through his work that a sum of money equivalent to a pension of 10 years be granted.
- (4) That no worker be dismissed except for a criminal offence.
- (5) That a worker who retires at the age of 55 be granted a sum of \$3,000.

The manager informed the workers that he was not willing to consider these demands, the result being that the workers refused to carry on with their work and as the manager was afraid that the workers may damage some of the machinery he telephoned to the station.

S.I.Hsu and the manager spoke to the workers in the presence of the undersigned and this resulted in the workers returning to work on the condition that the manager meet the workers representatives at 9 a.m. 26/2/41, this the manager agreed to, however he stated that should the workers still insist on the previous demands, then he would not consider them.

Mr. Hsu stated that he would like the S.M.C. Industrial Section to take part in the discussions as he considers the demands far in excess of that which the management can afford to pay them.

The workers returned to work at about 2 a.m. 26/2/41 but owing to shortage of time only one page of the union newspaper could be published.

Page 3

Two C.P.C.s have been posted at the above newspaper office pending the results of the negotiations between the workers and the management.

Special Branch informed.

S. Buckley
D. 3.

Copies to Special Branch.

Industrial Section.

W. H. C.

Sen. Det. i/c

D. D. G. "A"

W. H. C.

Italian Fascist Chief, Aides Convicted For Leonof Assault

Giulio Costantini, Secretary of the Italian Fascist Party here and member of the S.M.C. Library Committee, received a sentence of 30 days in jail, transmuted into a fine of 1,500 Lira, when he and three other Italians were found guilty in the Italian Consular Court yesterday of assaulting Mr. George Leonof, city editor of THE CHINA PRESS. The sentence was suspended by Judge R. Rapex for five years.

Fennucci, secretary to the Press Attache of the Italian Embassy, and Morelli, a physical culture instructor, each received a sentence of 15 days' imprisonment, transmuted into a fine of 750 Lira. Their sentences were not suspended as they had received previous convictions in Shanghai. Corigliani, proprietor of the La Moda tailor shop on Avenue du Roi Albert, opposite the Hai Alai Auditorium, received the same sentence, suspended for five years.

The Italians admitted attacking Mr. Leonof on Friday, May 23. Fennucci, Corigliani and Morelli said they had tried to administer a bottle of castor-oil to the newspaperman "because we had been ordered to do so by our leader, the Secretary of the Fascist Party." Costantini admitted giving the order, and declared he would "do so again if it becomes necessary, and the order will again be carried out."

Giving a passionate speech in which he gesticulated, raised his voice and was time and again told by Judge R. Rapex to confine himself to relevant issues, Costantini inveighed against the "Democratic so-called freedom of the press, which is actually freedom to insult." He said that in Shanghai "one acts according to the weapons one has." In a few months' time, he said directly, "we will perhaps have more weapons."

"Symbolical Gesture"

Costantini declared that the attack on Mr. Leonof by Fascist officials was not a dishonorable act. The administration of castor-oil, he explained, was a "symbolical gesture" in reply to the articles which appeared in THE CHINA PRESS. The attack was not motivated by any personal feeling against Mr. Leonof, he added.

"We call Shanghai an international city," he exclaimed. "It is international insofar as Italian policemen help to patrol the streets. Daily it isn't? Shanghai belongs to British Jews, like Saragosa and Shanghai interests who think they are superior to other people." He ended by shouting "Against the American press!"

ican press," Costantini cited the alleged anti-Italian articles in THE CHINA PRESS and a cartoon which he said had once appeared in the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, depicting the Japanese Emperor pulling a cart. "Yet!" he exclaimed, "when the Japanese protested to the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Council said it could do nothing because there is freedom of the press in the Settlement!"

Hits "Light Jokes"

"Freedom of the press! It is freedom of insult!" And he again plunged into rhetorical dissertation in which he mentioned Mussolini, flung an arm dramatically at the Judge, was again told by the latter not to wander off the point, and spoke scathingly of the "light jokes" in the "Off the Record" column of THE CHINA PRESS.

Mr. Leonof acted as his own counsel. He explained that the writing of editorials was outside his province; and that he therefore was not responsible for the editorial to which the Italians had taken exception. He also pointed out that management of a newspaper, and not its employees, takes the responsibility for what appears in it.

The facts of the incident, as reported previously in the press, were read out by Judge Rapex, telling how the Italians had lured Mr. Leonof to a vacant plot behind the Italian Club on Great Western Road, had there tried to make him drink a bottle of castor oil, and had assaulted him when he refused to accede to their order.

Leonof Questions Costantini

Costantini denied any intention of causing Mr. Leonof bodily harm. They had merely wanted to make him drink this castor oil, he explained. "And had I turned around and walked away," Mr. Leonof asked him, "would you have used force?" Costantini admitted that they would.

He then said he had been told Mr. Leonof had written the editorial in question, as he had known that he also wrote in the "Off the Record" column. "Do you admit the possibility of one man writing 'Off the Record' and editorials?" Mr. Leonof asked him. Costantini replied in the affirmative.

"Then," Mr. Leonof continued, "you also admit the possibility of one man writing the editorial in question and the 'Off the Record' column?" Costantini replied in the affirmative.

"In other words," Mr. Leonof continued, "you admit that I am the only man who writes both the editorial in question and the 'Off the Record' column?" Costantini replied in the affirmative.

8447.011
L 11

Yuk
111

Italians Sentenced For Assault On Mr. Leonof

Found guilty of violence on the person of Mr. George Leonof, City Editor of the "China Press," G. Costantini, Secretary of the Italian Fascist party here, and three of his compatriots, were given suspended sentences in the Italian Consular Court by Judge R. Rapex yesterday morning.

The Fascist party secretary was given a 30-day gaol term or a fine of 1,500 lire suspended for five years, while the other three, P. Corigliani, owner of the La Moda tailor shop on Avenue du Roi Albert, Morelli, a physical culture instructor, and one named Penucci were sentenced to 15 days imprisonment or a fine of 750 lire each, also suspended for five years.

Mr. Leonof, it will be recalled, complained to the Italian Court that on May 23, he was lured by the quartette to a vacant plot of land adjoining the Italian Centre on Great Western Road and efforts made to force him to consume a bottle of castor oil. The four men, failing in the attempt, assaulted Mr. Leonof, whose clothes were subsequently smeared with the liquid.

On the witness stand Corigliani fully displayed his oratorical abilities when he gave the Court his motive for the violence. The "China Press," he argued, is an American registered paper, and since that country is neutral, no reason could be seen for the whole-

sale attacks on the honour of
Italians.

In various articles and in the "Off the Record" (exhibited in Court) insults to the honour of the Italian King, Signor Mussolini and the Royal Navy are frequently seen and pass in this international city without any criticism from the authorities who must realize how deeply this perpetual insult is felt by the local community.

Castor Oil As Weapon

Corigliani continued to say that his only intentions were to make Mr. Leonof consume the castor oil which, at that, was only used as a means of attracting public attention to the fact that the "China Press" was printing articles inadmissible, deeply defamatory and totally insulting to Italians. Castor oil, accused added, was meant to be a "something to draw the attention of the public and to punish the author of abuses." The same medication, accused concluded, was a "mild" weapon.

Corigliani, cross-examined by Mr. Leonof as to why the quartette had actually picked on him as the victim of their wrath, pointed to the "China Press" "Off the Record" column, saying that Mr. Leonof was in charge of it and was also a co-author of items there.

"Freedom Of Insult"

When Mr. Leonof reminded Corigliani that since the "China Press" is an American paper, it has freedom of press and expression, the Fascist official flew into a rage, saying "Freedom of the Press! What is it? It is Freedom of Insult." He added that if someone enjoyed freedom to insult the glory of Italy, he, Corigliani, had freedom to feed all defectors with castor oil.

Jews, Jews And Jews

When Judge R. Rapex, having examined all the accused, offered Corbitt to sum up the case for the defence, the latter outdid himself and, going into a wealth of rhetoric, started his speech by blaming the administrative and social structure of Shanghai, an "International City governed by British, Jews, Americans, Jews and other Jews."

Speaking with considerable fluency and good diction. Consistent in his opinions. Speaks in a very convincing manner. He is very intelligent and has a very good command of the English language. He is a very good person and is very well liked by all who know him. He is a very good person and is very well liked by all who know him. He is a very good person and is very well liked by all who know him.

Aug. 14
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CHINA PRESS.

JUN 10 1941.

Italians Face Court Today On Leonof Assault Charge

G. Constantini, Secretary of the Italian Fascist Party here, will face the judge of the Italian Consular Court at 10.30 a.m. today together with three other Italians Corigliani, Pennucci and Merelli on a charge of assault brought against them by Mr. George Leonof, city editor of THE CHINA PRESS.

Mr. Leonof was attacked on Friday, May 23, by the four Italians, who said they would "punish" him for writing an allegedly anti-Italian editorial. Although Mr. Leonof pointed out that the writing of editorials in THE CHINA PRESS was outside his province, they tried to

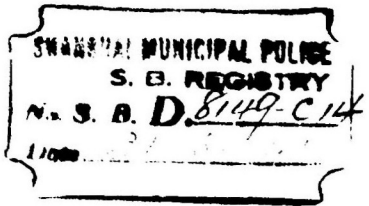
force him to drink a bottle of castor oil.

In the struggle that ensued, Mr. Leonof was knocked down and bruised about the head, while his suit was smeared with the castor-oil they unsuccessfully tried to pour down his throat, the journalist reported. They then warned him not to report the incident.

Mr. Leonof made a complete report of the case at Bubbling Well police station, and next day lodged charges of assault against the Italians in the Italian Consular Court. It was understood that the four Italians did not deny trying to force him to drink the castor-oil, but claimed before Judge R. Napex that it was the journalist who started the fight.

In addition to Mr. Constantini, who is the secretary of the local Italian Fascist Party, the other three defendants are also prominent in local Italian community work. Corigliani is the proprietor of the La Moda tailor shop opposite the Hai Alai Restaurant in the French Concession. Pennucci is the secretary of the Press Association of the Italian Community in Shanghai.

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CHINA PRESS
MAY 10 1941

Leonof's Italian Assaultants To Face Trial On June 10

The date for the trial of the four Italians who last Friday evening assaulted Mr. George Leonof, city editor of THE CHINA PRESS, after he had refused to comply with their demand that he drink a bottle of castor oil has been set for June 10, Judge R. Ravex of the Italian Consular Court revealed yesterday.

The four Italians involved are G. Costantini, secretary of the local fascist party, P. Corigliani, owner of the La Moda tailor shop on Avenue du Roi Albert, a physical culture instructor named Morelli and Penuti.

It was learned yesterday that the four Italians did not deny their participation in the incident. They claimed that they had had no intention of assaulting Mr. Leonof, but merely to administer to him the bottle of castor oil. They claimed, in fact, that the affair came to blows only after Mr. Leonof's refusal to drink the castor oil, and that the newsman had started the fight.

Mr. Leonof was lured to a vacant lot on Eubbling Well Road, behind the Italian center on Great Western Road, Wednesday evening by the Italian lawyer, G. Costantini. The three other Italians were waiting there. Claiming that Mr. Leonof had written an editorial which appeared in THE CHINA PRESS on May 21, and which dealt with their king in a derogatory manner they

insisted that the newsman should drink a large bottle of castor oil as a punishment for insulting their monarch.

Despite Mr. Leonof's assertions that, as city editor, editorial writing was not part of his work, the four men assaulted Mr. Leonof when he repeatedly refused to consume the castor oil. After Mr. Leonof was hurled to the ground, Morelli sat on his chest and attempted to pour the liquid into the city editor's mouth, but only succeeded in getting the oil over Mr. Leonof's hair, face, suit and shirt.

Mr. Leonof then was taken with him to the Italian Consular Court by Judge R. Ravex.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner of the page.

WEDNESDAY

Fascist Leader to Face Court Here

An interesting sequel to the recent experience of Mr. George Leonoff, city editor of the "China Press" who was lured to the outskirts of the city and assaulted by four Italians following publication of an article which was described as being derogatory to the king of Italy will be heard in the Italian Consular Court on June 16, it was learned yesterday. Four Italians including G. Costantini, said to be secretary of the local Fascist Party, will face the court on an assault charge.

In addition to a pummeling Mr. Leonoff reported to the Municipal police that his assailants attempted to force the contents of a bottle of castor oil down his throat, but resistance put up by him resulted in the oil dripping down his clothes and hair.

Assault Complaint Lodged By Leonof With Italian Court

A complaint for criminal assault was yesterday lodged with Judge R. Rapex of the Italian Consular Court here by Mr. George Leonof, City Editor of THE CHINA PRESS, against the four Italians who assaulted him on a vacant lot in the Western district Friday evening.

The identity of the four Italian assailants was ascertained yesterday. The leader of the quartet was Mr. G. Costantini, a prominent figure in Fascist circles here. He telephoned Mr. Leonof on Friday afternoon, asking for an appointment at 4 p.m. at the New Royal Hotel. The appointment was postponed by two hours, and when it was held three uninvited guests turned up to help Mr. Costantini attack Mr. Leonof.

The second member of the group was believed to have been an Italian called Benuchi. Also included were a tailor connected with an Italian outfitter on Avenue du Roi Albert, and an Italian physical culture trainer.

Mr. Leonof was yesterday told by the Italian authorities that he would be informed once the wheels of justice had been set rolling. Meanwhile, he explained, "there has still been no trouble with my digestive system."

It will be recalled that Mr. Leonof was lured from his office Friday evening by Mr. Costantini, who first made an appointment with him at the New Royal Hotel. The two met at the Palace Hotel because the original rendezvous was inconveniently located, and met again outside the New Royal Hotel an hour later.

The Italian invited Mr. Leonof to stroll over to the Italian Club for a chat, and the two started off. They were joined by the Italian physical instructor, the tailor and Mr. Benuchi. Upon reaching a vacant lot of ground, a bottle of chloroform was pulled out and an attempt was made to force the contents down Mr. Leonof's throat. A fight ensued between the four Italians on the one hand and Mr. Leonof on the other.

The latter escaped from the attack with several cuts and bruises. He reported the matter to the police and caused medical attention at the New Hospital.

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Victim of Assault Files Complaint

It was learned yesterday that Mr. George Leonoff, City Editor of the "China Press" had filed a complaint with Judge R. Rapex, of the Italian Consular Court in Shanghai, against Messrs. G. Constantini, Benuchi, P. Corigliani, owner of La Moda tailor shop in Avenue du Roi Albert, and Morelli, a physical culture instructor, alleged to have caused him bodily harm on Friday evening, when the four men lured him to a vacant lot opposite the New Royal Hotel in Bubbling Well Road and attempted to force him to drink a bottle of castor oil as punishment for an alleged anti-Italian editorial which, they said, had appeared in the "China Press" on Wednesday and for which they held Mr. Leonoff responsible.

When Mr. Leonoff refused to comply with their demand, the four men attacked him with clenched fists, while one of them picked up a brick and hit him several times before the others ordered him to stop. The assailants then advised Mr. Leonoff not to report the case to the police. Their warning was disregarded by the victim, who reported the case to the Bubbling Well station and then filed the complaint with the Consular Judge.

MAY 25 1941

Local Scribe Charges Four Italians With Assault

Sequel To Drama Of Revenge Reveals Dangerous Potentialities; Anti-Italian Editorial

Sputtering through broken lips, vows of vengeance a Shanghai scribe on Friday night spat out a story of irate reaction to the acid quill reminiscent of the frontier times of Horace Greely.

Yesterday Mr. George Leonof, social satellite and City Editor of the "China Press," swore out charges of assault against four prominent Italian citizens.

Thus was set a dangerous spark to tinder dry antagonisms in Shanghai, a neutral international city, between the two opposing camps of the European holocaust.

Charging brutal assault, Mr. Leonof named four prominent Italians, one a well-known lawyer, another a member of the staff of the Italian Consulate, a third a brawny physical culture instructor.

Leonof, reputedly still battered from the pummelling he took despite his spirited resistance against courageous odds of four to one, claims he was branded as the author of an editorial appearing in Thursday's issue of the morning contemporary adjudged derogatory to King Victor Emanuel of Italy. Leonof denies the accusation.

Gone With The Wind?

Meanwhile a prominent radio broadcaster last night declared that the Italian Consul-General had declined responsibility for the acts of Italian citizens, the latter allegedly

implying that Italians had been goaded beyond control. The broadcaster said that he himself had been mentioned as beyond toleration.

Though, in spite of the ugly omen of things, level-headed citizens believed that the storm would blow over and that the European War could be kept from extending to Shanghai in the shape of miniature imbrolios, it was not forgotten that the Latin blood had been fired in two previous incidents within the present year. Heads were roundly cracked in a brawl between Italian and American defence units at Yuletide in a local dance hall, while only last month the seizure by the Italians of the Yugoslavian freighter "Mameli" created a situation pregnant with danger.

Mr. Leonof, resting in his apartment in Hamilton House yesterday, explained that he had not retained counsel since this was a criminal proceeding and would be undertaken by the Italian Consular prosecutor. Mr. Leonof, who is understood to be a Soviet citizen, was reputedly given quite a pummelling, but suffered no serious injuries.

Lured To His Doom

Mr. Leonof, a well-known Shanghai scribe of still youthful years, is known to have had some previous associations with the Italians officially in connection with publicity work. He denies, however, that he had previous acquaintance with any of his alleged attackers. The latter, he says, could be learnt, were all to come last night.

The accusation, he says, was made by the Consul-General, who had declined responsibility for the acts of Italian citizens, the latter allegedly

ance alluded to, he says. Mr. Leonof explained that his duties do not involve the writing of editorials.

At about 3.30 p.m. on Friday, Mr. Leonof says, he received a telephone call at the office, requesting him to meet at the Royal Hotel, 2,004 Bubbling Well Road, a Mr. Constantini, local Italian barrister, and one of the accused. The caller said that he wished to "ask him something about an Italian paper."

Mr. Leonof could not go at the time, but made an appointment for 6.30 at the same place. When he arrived, he met Constantini, who invited him over to the Italian Club to have a talk. When however, they reached a vacant lot near the Italian Centre, they were met by three other Italians, whereupon his escort allegedly said:

"I'm frightfully sorry to have tricked you, but we wanted to talk to you."

The four men then accused him of writing anti-Italian articles, and took particular umbrage at the editorial referred to above.

Puts Up Struggle

Though Mr. Leonof stoutly denied that he was responsible for the editorial, the quartette, with sardonic politeness, said that they were sorry, but they were obliged to chastise him. When he retorted against their numerical superiority, they assured him that "they did not want to injure him, but they were obliged to make him drink this." Whereupon they produced a bottle with a gummy, viscous oil, the bane of every urchin, and the famed Mussolini antidote to outspokenness.

The victim determinedly resisted, but they suavely assured him that he must drain the sticky contents to the dregs. They then laid hands on him, and attempted to force it down his gullet. One of the quartette, Leonof alleges, seized a

brick, but was restrained by his colleagues.

In the scuffle the valiant scribe won a moral victory, for though the sticky syrup was smattered over his hair, face and clothes, none of it found its mark. Nevertheless, the militant scribe suffered sundry bruises and scratches, for treatment of which he proceeded to the Country Hospital.

Was Warned

When he was finally freed, he retorted that his attackers were fools, and told them he would report the matter to the police. They warned him against such rashness, but he carried out his threat.

The editorial in question was about the reports of the "Daily News" of the Chicago "Daily News" recently expelled from Rome. It charged Nazi domination of Italian

The four accused—a lawyer, a diplomat and a physical culture instructor—were all well-known figures in the Italian community in Shanghai.

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Leonof Beaten Up By Italians In West Area

Mr. George Leonof, City Editor of THE CHINA PRESS was injured yesterday at 6.30 p.m. when four Italians attacked him after charging that he was responsible for an editorial appearing in Wednesday's CHINA PRESS which revealed the extent of German influence and control in Italy.

Late last night it was learned that Mr. Leonof had sustained various cuts and bruises on his face and head and had been drenched in castor oil.

Mr. Leonof stated that at 3.30 p.m. yesterday an Italian named Costantini telephoned him at the office and asked him to meet him at the New Royal Hotel at 2004 Bubbling Well Road, as he wished to ask him something about an Italian paper.

Lured To Hotel

Mr. Leonof replied that he could not comply as he was busy, but agreed to meet Costantini at the Palace Hotel at 5 p.m. At 5.20 the Italian rushed in and said that he was sorry but he had another previous engagement and asked Mr. Leonof to meet him at the New Royal Hotel at 6.30.

When Mr. Leonof arrived at the hotel at 6.30 Costantini was waiting in front of the building. The Italian invited him to go over to the Italian Club to have their talk. They reached a vacant lot adjoining the Italian Center and were met by three other Italians.

At this point Costantini said, "I'm frightfully sorry to have tricked you, but we wanted to talk to you," Mr. Leonof reported. The men then charged him with writing the allegedly anti-Italian articles in THE CHINA PRESS, and pointed out in particular the editorial concerning the growth of German influence in Italy.

Although Mr. Leonof steadily denied that he had anything to do with the editorials in the paper and maintained that as City Editor his job was concerned entirely with city news, the men stated that they would be forced to punish him.

Use Castor Oil

"I then said that I supposed they could, owing to their numerical superiority," Mr. Leonof stated. However, the men said that they did not want to beat him but merely desired him to drink "this" and pulled out a large bottle of castor oil.

"I said that I wouldn't drink it. I didn't like it, and that even if I did there was too much of it," Mr. Leonof reported. "They then tried to force it down me, but I resisted and the fight ensued," Mr. Leonof said. During the scrap, according to Mr. Leonof, one of the men picked up a brick and started to hit me with it, but the others yelled at him and he dropped it."

Following the incident, "I told them they were fools and I reported to the Bubbling Well Police Station," he continued. From there Mr. Leonof went to the Country Hospital where he received medical attention and then returned to the police station and proceeded on home.

Warned By Italians

Prior to leaving the scene, the Italians warned their victim not to report the affair to the police.

In addition to Costantini Mr. Leonof identified one of the men as the proprietor of an Italian tailor shop and said that he recognized another one of them, but had never seen the fourth one before.

The editorial in question quoted the reports of Mr. John T. Whitaker, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News who was ex-pelled from Rome where he worked for some time. The editorial commented on the fact that Nazis had gained almost complete control of the Italian Foreign Office, the Ministries of War, Communications and Finance. It also revealed that Italians in Africa were ready for a separate peace but this was forestalled by quick action on the part of Chancellor Hitler.

Hole
AD

Vicious Attack on Local Newspaperman by Fascists

RESENTMENT among Italian Fascist circles here over recent press editorials which they characterized as derogatory to the King of Italy flared into open violence yesterday afternoon when four Italians, including a Fascist leader, lured Mr. George Leonoff, City Editor of the "China Press" to a vacant plot of land near the Italian Centre where they assaulted him after accusing him of writing the articles. That the assailants were bent on taking the law into their own hands was evidenced by the fact that they refused to accept the explanation of their victim that he was not responsible for the appearance of the articles and did not write them.

At 3.30 p.m. Mr. Leonoff received a call from the secretary of the Fascist party, who wanted to talk to him about the "Daily News", an Italian paper. The receiver of the message enquired where they could meet. The caller suggested the New Royal Hotel. The rendezvous being an inconvenient place for Mr. Leonoff as it was rather far from town, Mr. Leonoff suggested that they should meet somewhere downtown. They finally agreed to meet at 5 p.m. at the Palace Hotel Bar.

At the time and place appointed Mr. Leonoff met the caller, who remarked that he was terribly sorry, but that he had made a previous engagement and could not discuss things with the newsman then. It was suggested that they should meet again at 6.30 p.m. at the New Royal Hotel to which Mr. Leonoff agreed to go. When he kept the appointment he accompanied the Italian, at the latter's request to a vacant plot of land across the street within sight of the Italian Centre where he agreed to go with his companion.

A Bottle of Castor Oil

After they had proceeded a little distance three other Italians appeared on the scene. The first Italian according to Mr. Leonoff, then expressed regret at having to treat him in that way, and suggested that he would have to be punished for insulting the King of Italy in a newspaper editorial. The scribe replied that he did not know what the Italian

was talking about when the Italian told him about a recent editorial in the press. Mr. Leonoff explained that as city editor, he was in no way concerned with the writing of editorials. "Someone told me you did it" was the prompt rejoinder. According to Mr. Leonoff the Italian repeated that he should be punished for his indiscretion and he replied that this should be an easy matter since he was outnumbered by four to one.

In a statement which Mr. Leonoff subsequently made to the Police, another member of the quartette then took out from his pocket a bottle of castor oil and suggested that he should gulp it all down which he refused following which the Italian attempted to exert force to make him swallow the contents of the bottle with the result that it was spilled over his clothes and hair. Mr. Leonoff went on to state that the Italians without further explanation proceeded to pummel him, one of them even picking up a brick to knock him on the head, but was restrained by one of his companions.

Mr. Leonoff told the "North China Daily News" last night that his assailants attacked him with clenched fists and said that when it was all over that he remarked to them that they were very brave. Leaving the scene of the assault he went to the Bubbling Well Police station where he made a report of the entire incident.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

RECEIVED
REGISTRY
S. A. D. 8149 C. 14
15-57-41

S.1. Special Branch *Station* File No. Date *May 13, 1941.*

SUBJECT: China Press - Publication of a paragraph on projected publication of book on S.M.C. Gaol

In connection with a paragraph appearing in the China Press "Off The Record" column of 9 May 1941, enquiries have learned that the person contemplating writing the volume is Charles Vivien Hutchinson, unrecognised American.

Hutchinson has long been known to the Police as a trouble maker and was released from Ward Road Gaol in June 1940 after receiving a sentence of two years in the 1st Special District Court for receiving stolen property. In connection with this case, he has initiated legal proceedings in the Court of Consuls, claiming damages of \$75,000.00 for wrongful arrest and imprisonment. He is well known to the writer of this report as a braggart with a "persecution complex," and although the publication of such a volume is a venture likely to commend itself to him, I strongly doubt that he has the ability or the tenacity of purpose to carry it through.

*Sent
14/5.*



10/14/5

R. A. Hanning
D. S. I.

FILE

A.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 15/5/41

Thieves' Haven

Nanking Road these days is none-too-safe for shopkeepers and clients alike. The daring robbery in broad daylight on Sunday of a jewelry store near the corner of Fokien Road indicates that this shopping center has come to be some sort of a haven for the ignoble professionals.

Near the bus stop not far from Kwangse Road yesterday, a customer had emerged from a Cantonese food shop with a big package under his arm. Apparently it contained dry or smoked meats. A huge crowd had gathered around the bus stop waiting for the bus. When the bus arrived, the man with the package was standing right along the curb and when the bus door opened, he was the first to enter the vehicle.

At this juncture, some one from behind reached his hand up, tapped the man on the shoulder. By reflex action the man turned his head in response to the tapping. Meanwhile, another man standing to the left, near the bus door, grabbed the package from under the latter's arms circled around the crowd and disappeared.

Bus conductors said they frequently saw this type of robbery perpetrated at the same bus stop.

Expose-To-Be

A local resident who recently left Ward Road Jail after spending more than a year in the Hongkew hoosegow tells OF THE RECORD that he is going to "expose crooked S.M.C. machinations within the confines of the world's biggest penitentiary" in a book that he is preparing to write in the near future. He got the idea, he modestly explains, in his cell a few months after he was imprisoned. He hasn't yet decided on a title for the book, but he expects it to be something dramatic like "Fourteen Months in Ward Road Jail" or "I Knew Ward Road."

Incidentally, the budding author is already making plans to turn the best-seller-to-be into a movie, though he hasn't yet decided to which of Hollywood's major studios he will sell the story.

6/9/35

SHARMA MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 8149-218

Va The People

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS.

British Labor Party & India

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—The interest taken in Indian affairs by the "China Press" has not passed unnoticed by your readers although unfortunately this subject is apt to be neglected these days.

Much light is shed on the present policy of the British Labor Party by the ensuing correspondence between Dr. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, prospective Parliamentary candidate for Dundee, and officials of the B.L.P. who withdrew the latter's candidature.

Of particular interest is the fact that no denial was made by the B.L.P. of the conclusions which the Indian candidate drew as to the underlying reasons for his repudiation.

Mr. G. R. Shepherd, National Agent of the Labor Party, to Mr. Menon:

The National Executive Committee has now considered the report of a Delegation appointed by it to enquire into the reasons which led the Dundee Trades Council and Labor Party to cancel your candidature for one of the Dundee seats.

The National Executive Committee has expressed the view that the procedure followed by the Dundee Trades and Labor Party was wrong and I have been instructed to warn it that before a verdict had been given the party ought to have invited you to have appeared before it to discuss any complaints.

At the same time, the National Executive Committee came to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served in maintaining your candidature for Dundee, because the necessary confidence and friendliness for a successful candidature does not now exist, and does not seem likely to be brought about.

The National Executive Committee also gave consideration to your political position. It recognises you as a representative of an important section of Indian public opinion and it believes that your first loyalty lies in that direction. Whilst it cannot, even if it had the desire to, question your right as a British subject to seek entrance into the House of Commons, it does not believe that you ought to seek such entry through the British Labor Party. As you know, our Constitution assigns a degree of loyalty and discipline rendered necessary by circumstances. It feels sure, however, you would not claim that, owing to your natural allegiance to India, you can give full support to Labor Party action.

The National Executive Committee also considered the close connection which would exist between the Dundee Labor Party and the India League, and it does not believe that you ought to seek such entry through the British Labor Party. As you know, our Constitution assigns a degree of loyalty and discipline rendered necessary by circumstances. It feels sure, however, you would not claim that, owing to your natural allegiance to India, you can give full support to Labor Party action.

Yours faithfully,
G. R. Shepherd
National Agent of the Labor Party

November 25, 1935.
Mr. Menon to Mr. G. R. Shepherd, National Agent of the Labor Party.
I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst.

The decision of the National Executive Committee in respect of Dundee endorses and justifies the position created by the action of the Executive Committee of the Dundee Trades Council and Labor Party which the National Executive Committee has been obliged to find wrong. It appears, therefore, that the inquiry which was dragged over a period of eight months was purposeless and unreal as the National Executive Committee has based its decision in respect of Dundee not on the merits of the dispute but on the ground that no useful purpose can be served by maintaining the candidature as a result of the situation created by the admittedly wrong action of the Dundee Executive Committee.

I am therefore unable to understand the significance of your observation that you have been instructed to warn the Dundee Trades and Labor Party as obviously there is no conduct from which it is being restrained or the results of which it need regret.

I consider it necessary to place on record my repudiation of your suggestion that there is any lack of confidence or friendliness between the Dundee Labor Party and Trades Council and myself. On the contrary the facts are quite the reverse and it is the knowledge that I enjoy both the confidence and the friendliness of the General Council as a whole that made it necessary for the Dundee Executive Committee to take its decision without reference to the properly constituted organs of the Party, without adequate notice and by a sparse vote on the Executive itself. I maintain that I enjoy the confidence of the Dundee Trades Council and Labor Party and of the Dundee Labor movement as a whole. I do not, however, any longer seek the recognition by the National Executive of that confidence.

Nor is it correct to say that the action was taken quite independently even by the Dundee Executive Committee. It came not at the inquiry that your officials had instigated and inspired the action and did not even consider that the ordinary courtesy of informing me was part of their duties. The latter part of your letter referring to what you call my "political position" also bears out the fact that the Dundee Executive was being used.

The latter part of your letter raises larger issues which make the situation in regard to Dundee and myself secondary. I consider it more appropriate that I should address my reply on this part of the decision of the National Executive Committee to the Secretary of the Party as it is not in my view merely a question of Party organisation.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Middleton for his information and in view of the issues involved shall release the correspondence to the press.

KRISHNA MENON

December 15, 1935.

Mr. Menon to Mr. Middleton, Secretary of the Labor Party:

I note that the National Executive Committee has considered my "political position" and come to the conclusion that my "loyalty to India" is not compatible with the Labor Party policy.

It is an irony of fate that I should have been repudiated by the Labor Party and the India League, the two organisations which I have always regarded as the most sincere and most devoted supporters of the Indian cause in this country.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Middleton for his information and in view of the issues involved shall release the correspondence to the press.

Yours faithfully,
Krishna Menon

These gross lapses have been condoned by the National Executive Committee, which has been either unwilling or unable to replace or discipline those responsible. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald proclaimed that India was a "non-party" issue and made Tory imperialists sanction the denominator in Indian policy.

Those who came after him have carried the tradition further and gained the appreciation of the imperialists opposite them. Of this the pages of Hansard bear ample testimony.

The National Executive Committee, however, has hitherto refrained from openly committing itself to the position that there is an inherent contradiction between "Labor Party Policy" and an allegiance to Socialist principles in their application to India.

The present decision marks a definite change. I am driven to the inevitable conclusion that it arises not from my political position—which is the constant factor—but from the change in the position which the National Executive Committee has now found it necessary to proclaim.

The closer its links with the imperialists the further it must seek to drive those who are opponents of imperialists, of exploitation of man by man and nation by nation.

This is the moral of your decision. It is thrown into significant relief by the fact that the National Executive Committee has chosen the present moment for it. Neither the Committee nor any of its members have found it necessary to raise their voice of protest against the savage sentence imposed on the foremost Socialist in India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The implications of the decision of the National Executive Committee are far-reaching and concern not only India or myself—its immediate subject. They challenge the faith of Socialists. They strike at the root of International Socialism.

The National Executive Committee have now introduced a national and racial bar into the Labor movement.

Politically, the National Executive Committee has now declared, beyond all doubt, that it has its own conception of what it calls the "welfare of the Indian people," and this conception is incompatible with that of those who, in its view, owe "natural allegiance" to India. In other words, Labor Party policy is now declared by its Supreme Executive to be opposed to the basic conceptions of self-determination and national independence of subject peoples, and at best to be some form of benevolent and patronizing imperialism.

The ending of imperialism, with its attendant poverty, degradation, slave-labor, and war, the racial domination and hatreds and the nation-wide tensions, is equally the concern of the peoples of this country as it is of those in Malaya, India or Africa.

The "natural allegiance" of peoples do not divide them; on the contrary, they are bonds of unity in what is a common struggle which

should be recognized and welcomed as such by Socialists. The common foe which exploits them all, with diverse technique, seeks to divide them. This is also part of the technique.

It is pitiable, therefore, that the National Executive Committee of the British Labor Party, the principal constituent body of the Socialist International, should have misdirected itself, adopted the categories of imperialism, and cast itself in the role of its ally.

I take heart and courage in the knowledge and belief that this strange doctrine propounded by the National Executive Committee will not find universal acceptance within the movement.

It has been my good fortune to share the comradeship and to receive the friendship and confidence of large numbers of men and women in the Labor movement who, I feel sure, will not understand or accept your doctrine. For, they fully believe, even if they are not always given the opportunity to understand, that the "allegiance" to which you refer arises from our common aspiration and is part of our common struggle against a common foe.

I understand now, even more than I have hitherto done, that wide and widening gulf between the National Executive Committee and those whom it represents. To those latter, such services as I am able to render I shall give without reserve. In their hearts they do not recognize your frontiers.

In relation to India my position remains unchanged. I am unrepentant in my allegiance. I shall continue to work to bring about the realization that the struggles of peoples of all lands is a common one against common foes, that their exploiters seek to divide and weaken them, and that in their unity lies their strength.

Happily, in India, there is a widespread realization of this view. The people of India have no quarrel with the people of this country. Their struggle is directed against an exploiting and oppressive system. Even in the days of the brutal repression under the second Labor Government the national movement in India drew a sharp distinction between those who were then responsible for British policy in India, and those whom they claimed to represent.

I am not without hope that time, events and, most important of all, the people will forge that unity which their foes dread and conquer.

In that hope I live and strive,
Yours sincerely (signed),
W. M. CHARLES ADAMS.

December 21, 1939.
1 East, 4th.
Yours truly,
W. M. CHARLES ADAMS.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

File No. _____
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. A. D. 8149
Date February 24, 1941
Time _____

Subject (in full) China Press Reception of Park Hotel on 22-2-41.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by _____

The cocktail reception which was given by the Directors and Manager of the China Press Inc. to members of journalistic profession at the Park Hotel Sky Terrace between 6 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. on 22-2-41 passed off without any untoward incident.

The undermentioned members of the Special Branch maintained observation during the function:-

D.S.I. Prokofiev

C.D.C. 362

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 24/2/41

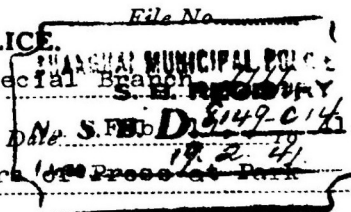
FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT



Subject..... China Press - Cocktail party to members

Hotel on 22nd February 1941.

Made by..... D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by..... Supt. Mason

Whilst being interviewed in connection with Shun Pao (申報) matters, Mr. N.F. Allman handed to D.S.I. Young attached invitation card relating to a cocktail party to be given by the Directors and Manager of the China Press Inc., to members of the journalistic profession between 6 and 8 p.m. on Saturday 22nd February, 1941, at the Sky Terrace, Park Hotel. Mr. Allman suggested that as several of the

guests were among those named on the "Nanking Black List," Police would probably desire to adopt certain precautions.

Mr. Woo Kya-tang, Manager of the China Press, visited this office on 17.2.41 and stated he anticipated about 80 guests would be present, amongst whom would be Mr. Randall Gould of the Evening Post and Mr. Robert T. Bellaire of the United Press, both of whom are leaving Shanghai, and Mr. Ma Ying-liang (馬蔭良) whose name appeared on the "Black List."

26. (Division)
Copy sent
to G.O.B.
Members of
Special Branch
will attend.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
17-2-41

noted and arrangements made.
A. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.

FILE



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 19/2/41
J. S. A.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Jan. 20 1941

Subject (in full) China Press warned re publication of incorrect report
on 14.1.41.

Made by D.S.I. Young Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Mr. George Leonor, City Editor, was interviewed in connection with attached report on 17.1.41 when he stated that he was at all times ready to co-operate with S.M. Police but pointed out that he had been refused any information about the report from both Bubbling Well Station and Police Headquarters, and had thus been compelled to secure information wherever he could.

He added that in publishing the report he had acted in the conviction that it was correct.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information 20/1/41.

A. C. (Sp. Br.)

A. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.

FILE



RECEIVED BY
(S. 5) REGISTRY

DATE 21/1/41

Constable Is Dismissed Amid Scandal

Amid a hushed-up scandal over the unexpected leniency granted him by the First Special District Court, the Chinese constable who shot at Sub-Inspector B. I. Kourjansky on Friday was dismissed from the Shanghai Municipal Police following his trial, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

Although high police officers remained non-committal on the score, it was reported by reliable sources that the constable was sentenced to only 30 days' imprisonment—with an alternative of paying \$1 per day for his jail term—in order to avert a threatened police strike.

Chinese constables of the S.M.P., and of Bubbling Well Station especially, were said to have been in an agitated frame of mind over the incident. Fears were rampant that they would call a sympathy strike should the arrested constable receive the heavy sentence which was expected in view of the seriousness of his offense.

The incident occurred Friday evening. Angered when the Sub-Inspector took his number down for neglecting his duties on Kinechow Road, near Sinza Road, the constable cursed the Russian officer and blocked his path when the latter tried to return to the station.

He then drew his service pistol, and pumped a shell into the barrel. In the ensuing tussle a shot rang out. Sub-Inspector Kourjansky wrested the gun from the constable and escorted him to the station.

Contrary to previous reports, however, Sub-Inspector Kourjansky was not wounded in the scuffle.

AC (SpB.)
This paper seems to have
some imagination on some
cases. Take the Editor.
* Pure invention. The
matter was left fairly in
the hands of Constable
Commission CPC in dismissed.



D.C. (Div.)
information.



C. P. C. 2725 FACING SURE DISMISSAL

Constable Found Guilty Of Intimidation In Court Hearing

Chinese Constable 2725, who was found guilty of intimidating Sub-Inspector B.I. Kourjansky of Bubbling Well Station in a violent altercation on January 10, was expected to be dismissed from the service yesterday, although no definite line of administrative action was as yet instituted.

This information was released by S.M.P. Headquarters yesterday morning, stating that, in conformity with established precedent followed by the S.M.P., any member of the police, found guilty of intimidating a superior officer, will have to be removed from the Force.

Judicial action had been taken against the erring constable on Saturday in the First Special District Court, where he was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment, suspended for three years. The decision was regarded in police quarters as an act of leniency on the accused, considering the fact that he had intended to use a weapon against a superior officer.

In this connection, however, S.M.P. Headquarters denied yesterday that Sub-Inspector Kourjansky was wounded. It was stated that while a shot had been fired, nobody was hurt. This fact was believed to have been an extenuating circumstance that impelled the Judge to take a lenient view of the intimidation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S. I. Special S. B. D. 8449, C 14

REPORT

Date December 19, 1940

Subject..... The China Press - labour unrest

Made by D. S. I. MacAdie

Forwarded by D. T. Crawford

During the past week, the workers of the China Press, 160 Avenue Edward VII, numbering some 70 submitted to the management the following demands for better treatment :-

1. A flat increase of 30% in their wages.
2. That 5/8 of a zar of rice be issued to each worker per month. (One zar of rice equals 176 lbs.)
3. That an annual bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted to the workers at the end of the year.

The management has promised to consider the demands of the workers and to give a reply after the observance of the Christmas holidays.

(Note: the above demands are exactly similar to the concessions given to the workers of the North China Daily News).

Sent
19/12
Send copy to
Miss Under. Sent



63/10

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 19/12/40
J. Bay

R. W. MacAdie

D. S. I.

Central China Daily News, Bing Pao, New China Daily News,
Kuo Min Daily News (17/12) :-

WORKERS OF "CHINA PRESS" SUBMIT DEMANDS.

The entire body of clerks and workers of the
"China Press" submitted to the management demands similar
as those presented by the workers of the "North China Daily
News". The management is considering the demands and
will give an early reply.

S. J. M. M. M.



P.T.O.

S. J. M. M. M.

Q 15
72



made entirely of steel, Manila.

New York is 10,864 miles via Panama and 11,521 miles via Suez.
**PIER NO. 7 ONE
OF WORLD'S FIRST**

The Manila South Harbor is a quadrangular section of Manila Bay, protected by stone break-

water wall, containing an area of about two square miles. Four piers and one wharf make up the present berthing facilities for vessels in the foreign carrying trade. Pier No. 1, 550 feet long and 60 feet wide, owned and operated by the United States Government, is used chiefly for the berthing of United States Army and Navy Vessels. Pier No. 3, 680 feet long and 120 feet wide, with berthing frontage of 600 feet on each side, able to accommodate two large ships, is used exclusively for berthing vessels in the foreign trade. Pier No. 5, 730 feet long, 160 feet wide, with a berthing frontage of 650 feet on each side, is used exclusively for commercial vessels in foreign trade, accommodating two vessels. Pier No. 7 is the pride of Manila, one of the finest and largest in the world, 1,400 feet long and 240 feet wide, with a berthing length of 1,290 feet accommodating on both sides four of the largest vessels on the Pacific, and a fifth vessel at the end. The pier is covered by a modern concrete and steel cargo and passenger structure, 1,235 feet long by 160 feet wide, with modern mechanical cargo-handling equipment.

Wharf B, a bulkhead wharf between Piers 3 and 5, 750 feet long by 100 feet wide, is used for berthing light-draft vessels.

Piers 3, 5, and 7, and wharf B are owned and operated by the Government. The Commonwealth Government has begun a four-year project of building five piers in the North Harbor on the Tondo waterfront.

of The National Flag

proudly through the first year of the Philippine Revolution, was furled on December 27, 1897, when the pact of Biak-na-Bato was signed, according to the terms of which revolutionists laid down their arms. A change was made in the design at the Naic Revolutionary Conference of March 17, 1897 when the letter "K" was removed and the sun given a mythological face.

The Filipino flag assumed its present form early in 1898, as designed and adopted by the Junta Patriótica, the council of exiled Filipino leaders at Hongkong, and was brought home to Manila by General Aguinaldo on May 19, 1898. In many a battle that followed the return of the exiles, the flag made more symbolical by the addition of three stars representing the three major regions of the Philippines, was borne triumphantly by Aguinaldo's men.

OFFICIALLY UNFURLED ON JUNE 12, 1898

It was officially unfurled and declared the flag of the Philippine Republic on June 12, 1898, at Kawit, and it witnessed the inauguration of the Republic at Malolos, Bulacan, on June 23, 1899. The same flag saw victory as well as defeat in the Filipino-American War until the capture of General Aguinaldo by the Americans at Palanan, Isabela, on March 23, 1901.

During the first years of the American Occupation, the display

of the Filipino colors produced such repercussions that the Philippine Commission, on August 23, 1907, passed Act No. 1696 otherwise known as the Flag Law, which forbade the display of the flag anywhere, even in Filipino homes. During every legislative session from 1908 to 1914, efforts were exerted by Filipino leaders to secure the repeal of that law, and success came when a bill to this effect was signed on October 22, 1919, by Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison.

The restoration of the colors to the people in effect marked the recognition of Filipino nationality, and today the Filipino Flag waves side by side with the Stars and Stripes, symbol of a new freedom and a new nation. Sergio Osmeña, Filipino leader, once wrote:

"The sun still speaks of a new nation which yesterday was born in liberty, amidst the roar of cannon, the confusion and the tumult of conflict, and today advances peacefully and surely along the path of constitutional liberty.... The white still talks of our peaceful and friendly purposes as well as the sincerity and purity of our action; the red still proclaims the indomitable energy with which we hold on to our convictions; and the blue, that which represents the stainless blue of our Constitution, still represents our ideal of nationality—pure, intact, unimpaired, undimmed by any cloud, unshaken by the darkest shadow of adversity."

A FORTUNE For One Dollar CHRISTMAS DRAW

December 22, 1940

ONE FIRST PRIZE OF US\$100,000
1 Second Prize of \$ 50,000
1 Third Prize of \$ 25,000
6 Fourth Prizes at \$ 4,000
AND THOUSANDS OF
OTHER PRIZES ON a sale
basis of \$750,000
Christmas Draw Tickets sell at US\$10.12
per booklet of 12 tickets

EXPOSITION SWEEPSTAKES

March 16, 1941

ONE FIRST PRIZE OF US\$ 125,000
1 Second Prize of \$ 62,500
1 Third Prize of \$ 37,500
6 Fourth Prizes at \$ 5,000
AND THOUSANDS OF
OTHER PRIZES ON a
sale basis of \$1,000,000
SPECIAL PRICE—US\$9.75 per booklet of
12 tickets for the EXPOSITION SWEEP-
STAKES, plus 12 cents for internal re-
venue stamps, each ticket selling at US\$1.

**TICKETS-FOR BOTH DRAWS ARE
NOW ON SALE**

**BUY YOUR TICKETS EARLY, or be an
authorized re-seller and win handsome
commission, besides big prizes for selling
major prize-winning numbers.**

SAVE A LIFE AND WIN A PRIZE

PHILIPPINE CHARITY SWEEPSTAKES

- - - Cut and Send - - -

PHILIPPINE CHARITY SWEEPSTAKES

P. O. Box 141, Manila, Philippines

Enclosed is \$.....for which please send
me.....tickets/booklets at the price of US\$9.87
per booklet for the EXPOSITION SWEEP-
STAKES and US\$10.12 per booklet for the
CHRISTMAS DRAW. Individual Tickets at
US\$1.01 each (plus mailing expense 1¢ each for
the first booklet and 1 cent for every additional
booklet).

Address.....

Name.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date Nov. 18, 1940.

Subject (in full) Philippine Charity Sweepstake - Advertisement in China Press Supplement of November 15, 1940.

Made by D.S.I. Young

Forwarded by Supt. Mason

In the "Commonwealth of the Philippines" Supplement issued with the China Press of November 15, 1940, appeared a half-page advertisement for the Philippine Charity Sweepstake.

In accordance with verbal instructions of A.C. (Special Branch) Mr. Gerlach, advertising manager of the China Press, was contacted, and stated that the advertisement had been included in the supplement because of its Philippine connection, and was not likely to appear in any other issue of the journal.

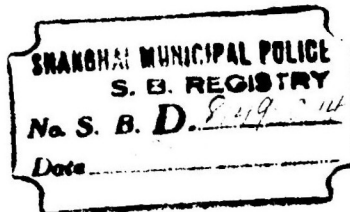
Commissioner's
information.

18 11 40

D. S. I. Young

A. C. (Special Branch).





12082



Defection

In the present state of mind and mood of the American community, it is a wonder that the high-ranking official in the local branch of one of the American banks does not suffer social excommunication or some other more violent fate for his enthusiastic pro-Nazi leanings.

He was reported the other day to have been seen in all the glory of a party shirt, sticking his arm out with the rest of them.

Spy Department

An interesting sidelight on the recent successful bombing of Italian Naval units in Taranto harbor was the announcement that some of the British planes were operating from the aircraft carrier *Illustrious*.

The *Illustrious* was one of the five 23,000-ton aircraft laid down in England before the present war began. Belonging as they do to the same building program, they would presumably all be finished about the same time, and therefore this first official intimation of the entry of the *Illustrious* into active service probably means that the war strength of aircraft carriers has been increased by five, which cancels out very handsomely the loss of the *Courageous* and the *Glorious*.

The five battleships of the *King George V* class, 35,000 tons, are also rumored to be on active service now, bringing the total battle line to 19 ships, with the two giant *Temeraires*, 42,000 tons, nearing completion.

The Italians will have to think about turning their three remaining battleships into submarines. They would be in their element there at least.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8149-014
Date 15/8/40

JUN 18 1940

Views Mechanization

**Gen. Kimura
Arrives To
Inspect Army**

Major-General Seichi Kimura, adviser to the Kawasaki Rolling Stock Company, and eight other officials of leading industrial companies in Japan were among the 455 passengers of the N.Y.K. liner Tatsuta Maru which arrived here Sunday afternoon, the Tairiku Shimpō reported yesterday.

Major-General Kimura and others will visit Central China fronts to inspect Japanese mechanized units. During their two-month tour of Central China fronts, they will collect material which may lead to an improvement in the nation's mechanized force, the paper said.

Mr. Sadao Iguchi, sectional chief of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, who was recently appointed Japanese Consul-General at New York, also arrived on board the Tatsuta Maru.

"I want to see the Far East before I assume my new post in the United States. During my current inspection tour, I intend to visit South China, and Hongkong as well as the Philippines," Mr. Iguchi told a representative of the Tairiku Shimpō upon his arrival here.

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
No. 1
DATE 15/8/40

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Like C...
O. S. ...
15/8/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8149-C14
Date 15-8-41

CHINA PRESS

I'VE OFTEN WONDERED

BY CARROLL D. ALCOTT

Bryan's Pay Check

The Shanghai Municipal Council has announced that, in order to retain the services of Mr. Robert T. Eryan, Jr., Municipal Advocate, it has been necessary to pay that individual an annual salary of U\$17,500. Because of his special talents, namely his knowledge of Chinese civil and criminal law, Mr. Bryan is an important cog in the Settlement administration. But there are a lot of people who will question the point as to whether he is important enough to warrant paying him a salary of U\$17,500 in times as hard as there. When you consider the fact that 3,000 P.W.D. coolies were permitted to strike because they wanted an increase of around 20 cents per day (they got 18 cents, or about U\$3.60 annually per man), one starts to wonder whether the S.M.C. still has the correct slant on the salary question.

The argument, of course, is that you can get coolies at a few dollars a dozen while key men are hard to find. This is true but only to a certain extent. I never fool myself into believing that, given the chance, another man could not handle my job as well, if not better, than myself. Nor do I kid myself into believing that the dime a dozen boys who

serve under me could not upset the whole apple-cart if the idea entered their heads. The point is that 3,000 low-paid coolies can throw the health of this city into jeopardy over a few bowls of rice. And that's when the public starts to lose faith in its key men.

I agree that department heads should receive substantial salaries, even in foreign currency, if it is necessary. But it also seems to me that question of how much these salaries should be deserves a great deal of consideration. Three years ago, a salary of U\$17,500 for the S.M.C. municipal advocate, would have looked excessive. But today, it does.

Handwritten: R. A. / p. 3. 1/2 1/2

MEMO.

18/8/49

P A A C P

On Aug 17 I informed
Comm by phone
of contents of this
sheet which is
purely news. He
decided we could
not interfere with its
distribution in the
settlement and
instructed French Police
to be notified accordingly
which was done. I
think the papers can now
go to FILE

File

John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

1/30
W. J. W. W.

Shanghai Municipal Police



DC (Sp. B.)

Habeas Corpus Supplement
China Press

- 1 Inform them not to be disturbed until Police permit
- 2 Obtain copies of news for review
- 3 Ask correction of U.S. Consul of news.
- 4 Adv. Police how stopped circulation

W. B. Brown

Commissioner of Police

The China Press

BULLETIN

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1939

Habeas Corpus Writ Rejected By Court

In a decision historical in its implications, and possibly far-reaching in its effects, Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court for China today rejected an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the four Chinese being detained by the British Municipal authorities in Tientsin.

Reflecting the determination of the parties who have interested themselves in the case, however, it was learned by THE CHINA PRESS that immediately after the decision had been handed down, machinery was set in motion for an appeal to be lodged.

The case will be contested to the highest legal authorities in the British Empire, the Privy Council, if necessary, it was declared.

World-wide interest was aroused by the application, which, as exclusively reported in THE CHINA PRESS Sunday, was made to Judge P. Grant Jones by Messrs. H. A. Reeks and J. R. Jones, representing Messrs. Ellis and Hayes, on cabled instruction from Messrs. Elwell and Binford Hole, of London.

The application brought to a dramatic climax the steadily increasing opposition in England to the British Government's decision to hand the four Chinese over to the Japanese authorities, for subsequent trial by the puppet court of the Peiping regime.

Messrs. Elwell and Binford Hole were acting on behalf of Mr. Norman Bentwich, Professor of International Law at the Jerusalem University and former attorney-general in Palestine, and Miss M. Fry, a Justice of the Peace and a director of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Professor Bentwich and Miss Fry were foremost in the movement which swiftly gathered force in England in opposition to the Government.

Dramatic Action

Although it had been announced previously in England that Miss Fry and Professor Bentwich would take legal action to challenge the Government's decision, the instructions received by Messrs. Ellis and Hayes in Shanghai arrived dramatically Friday night and it was not until late on Saturday that the information first leaked out that the application had been heard in Chambers before Judge Grant Jones.

In view of the far-reaching effects the decision of the Court must have, it was thought in Shanghai that His Lordship would consult the highest possible authorities before announcing his decision, although at the same time, it was thought that the urgency of the situation would necessitate an early finding.

It will be recalled that the four Chinese were detained by the British authorities in Tientsin following the assassination of

Intendant, who was killed in a Tientsin cinema on April 3.

Although on a previous occasion a Chinese captured by the Tientsin British authorities on suspicion that he had been engaged in terroristic activities was handed over to the Japanese authorities on the completion of investigations, the British resolutely refused until last week to surrender the four men detained on suspicion that they had been connected with the murder of Cheng.

Blockade Started

It was held by the Tientsin authorities that the evidence supplied by the Japanese was not conclusive, but the authorities subsequently agreed to detain the men pending further investigations.

As a result of the British refusal to surrender the four men, a virtual military blockade of Tientsin by the Japanese was precipitated, with consequent indignities inflicted on British subjects who were compelled to pass the Japanese barriers.

The current negotiations in Tokyo between Sir Robert Craigie and the Japanese authorities were instituted in an effort by Britain to reach a solution to the problem and late last week, the British Government finally instructed Sir Robert to agree to the surrender of the men, although at the same time it was stressed that the handing-over was agreed to only because new evidence supplied by the Japanese was regarded by the Government as being satisfactory.

Outcry Raised

An immediate outcry was raised by the British press, conservative, liberal and socialist alike, and the movement grew to proportions described in recently arrived cables from England as "greatly embarrassing to Mr. Chamberlain's Government."

In their application to Judge Grant Jones Saturday, Messrs. Reeks and Jones requested that the writ be directed to the British Municipal Police in Tientsin, the two institutions of the proceedings holding that the four men could be tried only by the properly recognized courts in China.

報 陸 大
The China Press

HEAD OFFICE

160 AVENUE EDWARD VII

SHANGHAI

NANKING OFFICE
168 CHUNG SHAN ROAD
NANKING

CABLE "CHINAPRESS"

TELEPHONE 15426

NEW YORK OFFICE
545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

LONDON OFFICE
AUSTRALIA HOUSE STRAND
LONDON W. C. 2

CANADIAN OFFICE
18 W. HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Ref.No.Gen/2681
July 7, 1939.

Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch
Shanghai Municipal Council
Shanghai

Dear Sir:

We have for acknowledgement the receipt of your circular letter of July 5, 1939.

* *known*
Enclosed herewith please find Certificate No. C 522, for The China Press Pictorial for your kind attention.

Regarding Certificate C 14, for The China Press, we regret to inform you that same has been misplaced by our former Managing Director, Dr. C. Kuangson Young, as all such documents were under his custody.

J.S. Prebense duplicate YJB
Duplicate sent 11/7. M.S.S.
We have written on several occasions to Dr. Young at Manila, as he is now the Chinese Consul General at this city, as to the whereabouts of our certificate. We have checked up his files here, as well as those at his home, but yet we are not in a position to locate the certificate in question. As such, there leaves us no alternative than to declare same as lost. Should there be any formality that you wish us to do, so that we may be favored with a replacement copy, kindly advise.

Regretting again for our carelessness in misplacing our own certificate and trusting to hear from you favorably.

Very truly yours,
The China Press Inc.

[Signature]
E. T. Tsu Manager

Encl:1

SUPPLEMENTARY: CHINA PRESS PICTORIAL - CHINA PRESS NANKING EDITION - SHIPPING GREEN - COMICS - BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL NEWS - SPORTS

Registration No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication
(In Chinese and English)

The China Press 大亞報

Nationality

American

Address: Editorial Office 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Tel. 15426

Printing Office 180 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Tel. 15426

Name and address of proprietor Dr. John E. Baker, Chairman Board of Directors.

Name and address of publisher Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Managing Director
Address: 133 Rue Kaufmann

Name and address of Chief Editor Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Editor

Address: 133 Rue Kaufmann

Character and language of publication English Daily and Weekly
(State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)

Object of publication News for the public.

Date of first issue August 23rd, 1911.

Circulation Daily 5200, Sunday 7400, Weekly 7800

Capital and source of income \$1,000,000.00 Source of Income independent,
(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

mainly from advertising and subscription

obtained locally and outports.

Where registered Incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

(Give date and place of registration and certificate number)

Registered with the Ministry of Interior and Central

Koumingtang Headquarters, Registration Numbers -

The China Press 2467 and 117 respectively,

The China Press Weekly 2468 and 118 respectively.

(Signature)

Chief Editor.

Date November 1, 1937.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
Refusal recommended.

Endorsed

P.A. to P.C.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal
(Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

Date November 3, 1937.

Forwarded by

Linson Chen.

P.A.
noted
SPECIAL DELIVERY
- 3 NOV 1937
NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

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Date, 19

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Subject

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S.M.C. Anxious Not To Stir Up Political Feud

**"Alleyway Associations"
Frowned On: Papers
Told To Register**

Determined to keep the International Settlement a safe place of refuge for Chinese and foreign people, the Shanghai Municipal Council has taken the view that it will not tolerate the existence of any radical political organizations which attempt to stir up civic unrest under the guise of patriotism. The CHINA PRESS was informed yesterday.

In this connection, the Council has frowned on attempts to organize the residents of the lanes and alleys into units known as the "Alleyway Associations." While willing to deal liberally with such organizations, the Council fears that the promoters are likely to use patriotic fervor to create situations which may seriously endanger the peace and order of the Settlement.

The Shanghai Municipal Police, it is understood, has been instructed to use its discretion in preventing meetings of "Alleyway Associations."

Meantime, the Council's stand regarding Chinese political activities in the Settlement remains unchanged. Legitimate organizations will not be interfered with in their attempts to direct and organize the patriotic activities of the Chinese community, it was pointed out.

The decision on banning the "Alleyway Associations" and other radical organizations, it is learned, was taken before the sudden turn in the local war situation. The withdrawal of Chinese troops from Chapel and Kiangwan, the reporter was assured, will not affect in any respect the Council's original stand to keep the International Settlement a neutral area, wherein people of all nationalities will be accorded protection.

At the same time, the Council has also issued orders for all local Chinese newspapers to register.

This step was also taken, to prevent irresponsible persons from utilizing a powerful propaganda implement in creating unrest. Legitimate Chinese papers will continue to enjoy every freedom in their editorial policies, The CHINA PRESS was assured.

Has China Press
registered?

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The "China Press" (大陸報), No. 160 Avenue Edward VII, a local daily in English language, is incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A. It is not registered with the local American Consulate-General but is a member of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. J. E. Baker is Chairman of the Board of Directors with Mr. J. B. Powell as Secretary.

Mr. J. D. Hammond is Managing Editor. As he is on leave, Mr. Woo Kya-tang is acting as Editor at present with Mr. M. J. Ginsbourg as City News Editor.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in 1937, its circulation was about 5,000 copies daily but at present it prints about 3,700 copies per issue.

The State Lottery Administration used to pay \$3,000 per mensem to the paper as advertising fees. After the suspension in the issuing of the State Lottery, the paper receives monthly donation from Dr. H. H. Kung, Chairman of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance of the National Government, through his subordinates in Hongkong.

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